FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR COMMENTATOR REVIEWS WARSAW PACT MEETING

DW071310 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 6 Dec 79 DW

[Manfred Klein commentary]

[Text] Good evening. Dear listeners, it is the timing itself that lends a high rating to the consultation held here in Berlin by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, because they met in a situation of stress created by the question as to whether detente may be undermined or continued by stepping up the arms race. The stance of our states on this question is as unequivocal as is this alternative. They do not leave any doubt about it that they advocate immediate negotiations instead of new armaments, that they see their responsibility in achieving headway in the process of detente and in strengthening international security. In the communique on their meeting the ministers point out that matters of military detente on the European Continent are now becoming particularly topical and urgent.

Over here in the center of Europe, dear listeners, the two most powerful military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, confront each other directly. They are, so to speak, standing toe to toe. A great military potential is present here. The initiatives taken by the Warsaw Pact states are aimed at mitigating military confrontation and at ending the arms race in Europe, including the sphere of medium-range nuclear missiles.

The NATO states are dodging the opening of negotiations on these issues, because they want to achieve military superiority over the socialist states. They do not say so, but they are trying to conceal this state of affairs with the allegation that a military imbalance exists, that is to say, a Soviet superiority and, resulting from this, a Soviet threat. Once again, and this time at the SPD Congress in West Berlin, FRG Minister Apel came along with the lie about the threat from the East and this irrespective of the telephonic exchange of views between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt on the eve of the party congress, irrespective of the warnings that a rearmament decision by NATO will entail negative effects on relations between East and West, including relations between the GDR and the FRG, and notwithstanding the fact that even leading politicians of the West, not lastly U.S. President Carter during his Vienna meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in June this year, time and again confirmed the existence of a military balance.

Thus the decision that NATO wants to make in great haste is aimed at breaking the existing equilibrium. The implementation of these plans, the communique says, would harm the security of the socialist states and other countries of Europe and run counter to the goals and the essence of the policy of detente. This is why the ministers on behalf of their states call upon the governments of NATO countries to reexamine the situation in Europe, taking into account the constructive and peace-promoting steps of the Warsaw Pact states, and to refrain from any actions which would complicate the situation on the continent. In that case businesslike negotiations on questions relating to medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles can be opened forthwith.

This is how matters stand. NATO circles, however, are trying to stand on their heads. They first want to decide on the production and stationing of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and then they want to take up negotiations, meaning talking after having gained superior strength. This is a hopeless position which would destroy the basis for negotiations.

At the SPD Congress Gerhard Schroeder, the chairman of the working group of the Young Socialists in the SPD, said that for a whole year certain people had discussed a balance which allegedly does not exist and we have not perceived what is being prepared with this. Well, dear listeners, we and many others have perceived it. NATO diversionary maneuvers are supposed to change the balance of forces. But its safeguarding can be achieved only through deactivation, through mitigation of military confrontation and through disarmament measures, above all in the nuclear field. This is precisely the alternative that was plainly shown by the ministers' meeting here in Berlin.

BULGARIAN DAILIES COMMENT ON WARSAW PACT SESSION

AU071120 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

["The West Has the Floor"--BTA Heading]

[Text] Sofia, Dec. 7 (BTA)--The results of the Berlin session are a firm reply to the Western speculations with "the Eastern menace" and if there is any "challenge" in it, then it is the challenge of the true political courage defending the European security, defending the interests of the European peoples from the West and NATO, reads the editorial commentary of today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held on December 4 through 6 in Berlin. TRUD, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and NARODNA ARMIYA are the other papers today with commentaries on the topic.

It is said in them that the communique on the session stands for nothing less than a document of the consistent peace efforts of real socialism in action, a document which not only calls for discontinuation of the arms race but also for strengthening of the positions of trust and security, specifying the concrete paths, the real posibilities and the practical actions through which to attain these aims.

"Eurepe is now facing days of choice--is the process of detente to continue of shall there be a regress to the days of 'cold war'? This choice is imposed by NATO's intention to deploy strategical nuclear weapons in the member-countries of the alliance" reads a commentary in TRUD.

NARODNA ARMIYA writes that the socialist countries' initiatives are a historical chance which is capable of curbing the hazardous course events in Europe may take.

"Now it is the turn of the West to take the floor. The future will reveal to what an extent realism and the common political sense will take the upper hand in the West European countries" concludes the paper.

BRIEFS

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION--The 37th session of the CEMA Permanent Committee for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy ended in Drzonkow near Zielona Gora on 23 November. The session, which was attended by state delegations from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, Romania, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Hungary and the USSR and by a representative of Yugoslavia, adopted draft agreements and programs concerning cooperation of CEMA countries on problems of nuclear energy included in the long-term outline program for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuels and raw materials. It also approved the cooperation program in the sphere of controlled thermonuclear synthesis. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Nov 79 p 4 AU]

CSSR VIOLATIONS OF CSCE PROVISIONS REFUTED

AU071410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Vladimir Petr article: "Who Threatens Helsinki: A Reflection on International Relations"; passages capitalized published in boldface; underlined words published in wide-spaced type]

[Text] IN THE LANGUAGE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THE WORD HELSINKI HAS BECOME A SYNONYM FOR THE "CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE." THE CSCE BEGAN IN HELSINKI AND CONCLUDED ITS THIRD PHASE IN 1975 WHEN THE CONFERENCE CONVENED AT THE LEVEL OF HEADS OF STATES AND GOVERNMENTS. AT THAT TIME ONE OF THE KEY DOCUMENTS OF THE PRESENT DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WAS SIGNED: THE CSCE FINAL ACT.

The reasons why we are turning our attention to this subject are surely not historical--after all, the first round-figure anniversary will only take place next summer--but explicitly topical and political. Recently, some bourgeois information media and, moreover, even official representatives of several capitalist countries have been increasingly inconsiderate when referring to the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation and in connection with attacks against the socialist countries, specifically Czechoslovakia.

The identity or closeness of their formulations undoubtedly betrays a joint source--or, rather, a single center--and is not accidental. What is involved are, in essence, two parallel intentions:

--To increase the "force" of the slanders and attacks against us by using weapons of such political calibers as the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

--To insure oneself for the forthcoming meeting of countries that participated in the Helsinki Conference, which will be held in Madrid in 1980, by means of declarations incorporated into the texts of official documents. [sentence as published] What the chief authors--obviously from overseas--who have inspired the aforementioned identical or close courses of action basically are interested in is undoubtedly: to create prerequisites for being able to launch, in Madrid so as to speak, more "qualified" attacks than those that had failed at the meeting in Belgrade in 1977 and 1978.

However, at the same time it is obvious that those actions are an inseparable part of wider and more far-reaching plans--to "neutralize" the results of the Helsinki Conference and their political and psychological impact, to "render harmless" their powerful peace thrust, stifle public opinion in the West by means of a barrage of attacks and disinformation and to divert the attention of the peaceful, democratic and progressive forces from the extremely dangerous military plans of the enemies of detente in the United States and NATO and thus to create prerequisites for their realization.

It is well known that Czechoslovakia--the same as the other socialist countries--from the very beginning has not only done everything (in contrast to most capitalist countries) to acquaint the broadest strata of the population with the full text of the conclusions adopted in Helsinki but that it, above all, adopted resolute and thorough measures for consistent implementation of <u>all</u> provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. An analysis of the latest events and, above all, an objective comparison of the course taken by some capitalist countries with the provisions of the Final Act unanimously confirm that it is not we but they who grossly violate the spirit and the letter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

A Different Interpretation?

During the sharp exchange of views on that topic, the representatives of Western powers liked to resort--particularly in the latest period, under pressure from arguments presented by the Czechoslovak side--to the stereotyped assertion that, allegedly, in one question or another there "apparently is a different interpretation." How true is that?

Among the countries that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe there are states with very different social systems. Experience undoubtedly confirms that the same words or formulations can be interpreted differently, according to the starting class positions and the different class interests of the representatives of the respective country. It is possible to point out some concrete examples, stemming from the preparatory period for the Helsinki Conference, in discussing and formulating the seventh principle--RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THE FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE, RELIGION AND CONVICTION--an interesting discussion developed. The socialist countries pointed out openly that in those questions we will inevitably encounter two different perceptions, reflecting two different class approaches. Representatives of the capitalist countries naturally accentuate the perception that guarantees the "right" to possess capital, exploit hired labor and the like. The socialist countries, in turn, stress an approach concerning human rights which maximally protects the right of the working man against any form of exploitation. They protect his right to work, to health protection, social security and so forth.

The different perceptions of the question of human rights was again notably confirmed, for instance, during the pope's recent visit to the United States. Among basic human rights, John Paul II placed particular emphasis on the right to "own." The ruling circles of the United States and their information media grasped correctly that it was not the right to own a family home or a Ford car that was meant but, let us say, the decisive portion of General Motors shares. The words of John Paul II were, therefore, received in the United States as an assurance that he does not intend to infringe upon "the bourgeoisie's inviolable rights." That is also one of the reasons why leading officials of American propaganda--after the hypocritical attempts by the United States to present itself as the "moral leader" of the world suffered more than one fiasco--gladly and willingly tolerate the "competition" of the head of the Catholic Church in that role.

The question thus can be answered unambiguously: There is no doubt that there exists a large number of concepts and formulations, in the interpretation of which we will not and cannot find a common language with representatives of monopolist capital. That applies, above all, to concepts with such obvious class implications as freedom, democracy and the like.

IT IS, AFTER ALL, NO SECRET THAT FOR THE RULE OF MONOPOLIST CAPITAL THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND DEMOCRACY HAS ALWAYS BEEN A FICTITIOUS AFFAIR, THAT IT WAS AND IS TO SERVE TO VEIL THE RUTHLESSNESS AND CRUELTY OF ITS RULE AND THE STREAM OF BLOOD AND BRUTE FORCE ACCOMPANYING ITS ENTIRE HISTORY. EVEN TODAY IT IS DESIGNED TO BE THE TOOL WITH WHICH BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA STRIVES TO CRUSH THE PROGRESSIVE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AND TO ATTACK SOCIALISM. AGAINST THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ANY LIE, PROVOCATION, SLANDER OR PRETEXT SUITS THEM, WHILE THE HIGHEST REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR "DEMOCRACY" DECIDE BY A STROKE OF THE PEN ON CONSPIRATIVE MURDERS, PLOTS AND INTERVENTIONS, ABOUT NEW SUFFERINGS FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS AND MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, ABOUT THE PREPARATION OF MILITARY ASSASSINATIONS OF MILLIONS AND TENS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. [paragraph continues]

The entire history of colonialism and the present neocolonialism and the fact that almost one-half of mankind still suffers from hunger, that hundreds of millions of people lack even the most elementary health care and possibility of education surely is a terrible crime of imperialism against human rights. The same is true of the persecution of ethnic minorities, mass unemployment and racism, which is still an officially or unofficially practiced policy in some capitalist states, and which recently celebrated wild orgies in Greensboro, in the United States.

In our country there is a law that strictly prohibits and punishes proclamations of fascism, racism and ideas of war. We are proud of it because we regard the consistent struggle against them as one of the attributes of democracy. However, we encounter the fact that some people in the West reproach us for it because the ban on the dissemination of fascism and ideas of war amounts to "limiting the freedom of man." The New York TIMES, for instance, characterized the UNESCO resolution about the necessity of struggle against racism, apartheid and war propaganda as an "insult to the very idea of interpersonal relations." It wrote: "There can be no freedom of expression or balanced information if the freedom of the press is not extended to those who assert racism, apartheid and war." That is one interpretation of democracy on which we will certainly not come to an agreement.

However, for the sake of truth it must be said that in the discussions held while drawing up the document of the all-European conference, which lasted for several months, the possibility of different interpretation of some concepts and formulations was taken into consideration and the participating states finally expressed their desire to avoid it as much as possible, that is, to objectivize [objektivizovat] as much as possible the text that was being adopted. That is also why the excuses concerning the "different interpretation" have limited credibility. A classic Roman law stressed "litera scripta manet"--in other words, what is in writing is valid. Even there, however, we encounter some problems.

In the aforementioned seventh principle concerning respect for human rights, all participating states committed themselves to support and effectively develop the implementation of economic and social rights as well. Recently the UN Committee for Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs convened in New York and approved, with the votes of 139 states of the world, the actual interpretation of what is understood by economic and social rights. The resolution that was adopted stresses that--apart from other things--the guarantee of the right to work, education, health care and adequate nutrition is necessary to fully safeguard human rights. It must be stressed again that that is not at all just the viewpoint of the socialist countries but an official document of an international institution, the United Nations. ONLY NINE COUNTRIES ABSTAINED FROM VOTING AND IT IS OBVIOUSLY NO ACCIDENT THAT SOME NATO COUNTRIES AND ISRAEL WERE AMONG THEM. THE ONLY COUNTRY TO HAVE VOTED AGAINST THE RESOLUTION WAS THE UNITED STATES. IN THAT MATTER IT WAS SURELY NOT THE CASE OF DIFFERENT CLASS INTERPRETATION. Before the eyes of the whole world the U.S. representative officially assumed the position that the United States simply does not intend to observe the commitments which it had taken upon itself precisely in that much-discussed principle of human rights.

The Coexistence of Countries With Different Systems

We have already pointed out that the structure of states participating in the CSCE was extremely varied. Apart from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, the most powerful imperialist power--the United States--was also represented there, together with other capitalist powers of Western Europe.

They were both the capitalist powers that are members of the NATO pact and the EEC and also those that are not. Furthermore, the neutral and nonalined countries were also represented. Naturally, the conference had to take that fact into account in all its ramifications. It was clear from the very beginning that if the conference was to achieve concrete results, it had to proceed from respect for realities, from respect for the fact that the participants included countries with absolutely different social systems. It was also clear that the results of the conference would, and could, become generally acceptable solely and only on the condition that they would not disrupt such realities or cast doubt on them in any respect whatsoever.

True, during the conference deliberations there were quite a few attempts to violate the principle, but all of them failed and in the end the categorical imperative of mutual respect was implemented both in the conference hall itself and in the corridors outside. It must be stated that the socialist countries have never meant to make the CSCE and its results perhaps a kind of instrument for "exporting revolution". Simultaneously, they will never allow any malicious "interpretation" of the Final Act whatsoever to serve the interests of an export of counterrevolution.

As to the principle of mutual respect for the different class character of the participating countries mentioned above, matters did not rest with the exchange of opinions and with verbal agreement. This principle was incorporated, and not only once, in the Final Act as its inseparable component. It is perhaps most emphatically underscored in the very first principle of basic importance, which commits all the participating countries to "mutually respect their right to freely choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural system..." In the preamble to the Final Act itself all the participating states declare that they will "fully take into account the individuality and diversity of their standpoints and opinions." The preamble on economic cooperation also serves as a reminder of the inevitability of realizing "the difference in their economic and social system." The preamble to the chapter on cooperation in humanitarian and other matters notes the different political, economic and social systems of the participating countries.

Thus one must point out again that "what is in writing is valid." ANY ENDEAVOR WHATSOEVER TO CAST DOUBT ON THIS PRINCIPLE, ANY ENDEAVOR TO ABUSE THE FINAL ACT AS A CLASS INSTRUMENT IN IMPERIALIST REACTION'S FIGHT AGAINST SOCIALISM IS, SUBSTANTIALLY, NOTHING BUT AN ATTEMPT TO THROW THE FINAL ACT OVERBOARD, TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES REPRESENTING ITS CORNERSTONE FROM THE VERY BEGINNING AND, INSTEAD OF CONDUCTING CONSTRUCTIVE DISCUSSIONS ON FURTHER STEPS AFTER THE CONFERENCE, TO PROVOKE OPEN CONFRONTATION AND A MILITANT CLASH OF DIFFERENT OPINIONS AIMED AT COMPLETELY CONTRARY GOALS TO THOSE SET BY THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE.

Who Violates the Final Act

Let us revert to the attacks of certain bourgeois government representatives who declare--presumptiously and without being able to present any proof--that, for instance, Czechoslovakia has allegedly violated the Final Act by the sentence passed by the Prague city court on a group of antisocialist elements. What is the truth? Who is in fact violating the Final Act?

The answer to the first question is simple: There does not, and also cannot, exist a single provision of the Helsinki Conference document or of international law, not even a UN resolution, which would demand the immunity of those who, in conjunction with a foreign power and on its instigation, had grossly violated the interests of their country, who had violated its laws and engaged in anti-Czechoslovak activities.

Any such provision is unthinkable, if only because it would contradict the legal codes of the majority of states, if not all of them. In the same way no international document demands or may demand immunity before law for any citizen because he had only signed some antisocialist pamphlet.

It is understandable that representatives of bourgeois governments find it unpleasant for Czechoslovakia or other socialist countries, to refuse to tolerate a few individuals, selected for the purpose by antisocialist centers and paid by them, disrupting the socialist state. **THE FACT THAT THEY DO NOT LIKE IT, DOES NOT SURPRISE US--IT CANNOT SURPRISE US. BUT IF THEY TRANSFER THEIR DISPLEASURE TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, THEY TREAD ON SLIPPERY AND DANGEROUS SOIL, WHICH HAS NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE ADOPTED COMMITMENTS.**

Because they cannot prove that their attacks are justified, certain bourgeois government representatives are attempting to produce a magic trick. They assess the activities of those sentenced "somewhat differently" and on such basis want to see a discrepancy between their actions and the penal consequences. Apart from this, certain oral pronouncements and also written documents coming from the aforementioned representatives contain appeals urging this or that representative of our government to prevail upon the court for a revision of its decision. Truly, one is almost forced to quote the good soldier Svejk: What is plenty is too much.

Surely in many past instances, when Czechoslovakia or its citizens were justly demanding their rights, they were traditionally referred to the "independence of courts" or of other bodies of the bourgeois system. When a Czechoslovak mother turned to the American President with the request that he revise the reprehensible injustice so that her own children would be returned to her--children who were later literally sold to strangers--Mr President made no effort to reply at all. The mother was left with the decision of an American court, a decision that was not only flagrantly tendentious and unjust, but probably also paid tribute to the traditions of slavery. When the Czechoslovak Government turned to the FRG Government with the request that Czechoslovak citizens--murderers, terrorists and criminals, who had not hesitated to risk dozens of human lives--be surrendered to it, it was again referred to a decision of a West German court.

And now official representatives of a foreign state are arbitrarily claiming the right to appraise Czechoslovak laws and the opinion of a body entrusted by the Czechoslovak Constitution to decide on criminal matters. They dare demand an ANTICONSTITUTIONAL action to be taken against the decision of a responsible and independent Czechoslovak court, and on a felony perpetrated by a CZECHOSLOVAK citizen!

In this context permit us to remark on something else. The Czechoslovak bourgeois government that was in power 41 years ago capitulated before the ruthless pressure of Great Britain and France to subordinate itself to Hitler, under the pretext of the "principle of self-determination." The consequences of that were felt not only by us, but the Czechoslovak people have drawn the proper lesson from those consequences. It would do no harm were those who would again like to force us under various "humanitarian" slogans to make concessions under pressure from imperialism and its vain efforts to shape its fifth column in our country--it would do them no harm to learn their lesson too. Likewise, certain people in the West should realize how sensitive the Czechoslovak people are to all and any attempts at dispatching to us various modern "Lord Runcimans" to "supervise" our activities and to advise us what to do. We are extremely sensitive to such attempts, if they come from the same country that was the fatherland of that gentleman.

The answer to the second question is unambiguous too.

In Helsinki the heads of states or governments of all participating countries solemnly committed themselves to "mutually respect their... right to determine their own laws and regulations" within the framework of principles of basic importance, which govern their mutual relations. The course taken by the official representatives of certain capitalist states is flagrant, gross contradiction to that commitment.

The participating states committed themselves to "refrain, regardless of their mutual relations, from all and any direct or indirect, individual and collective interference in the internal or foreign affairs belonging to the internal jurisdiction of another participating state." The course taken by the representatives of certain capitalist countries is a flagrant violation of that principle; it is all the more serious, because what we have here is in fact coordinated, collective interference. Moreover, the actions of the representatives in question represent--to quote the Final Act--a palpable form of pressure to force Czechoslovakia to subordinate rights flowing from its sovereignty to the interests of other countries. Thus they are also explicitly violating another solemn commitment.

THOSE FACTS ALONE WOULD BE SUFFICIENT BY THEMSELVES, BUT THEIR CONNECTIONS ARE YET MORE SERIOUS AND EXTEND FURTHER.

Plotting Against Peace

Let us first recall the crux of the matter. Life in Czechoslovakia marches forward as a diversified colorful stream; our people are building the advanced socialist society, they are overcoming obstacles on their march and they are solving small and larger problems. The socialist legal code defends the people's interests and calls to responsibility all those individuals who violate the law. The overwhelming majority of Czechoslovakia's population considers that correct and self-evident.

Together with the other nations of Europe, the Czechoslovak people sincerely long for our continent--and the whole world--to take the road of peace and detente; to push through armament reduction and gradual disarmaments; and to develop mutually beneficial cooperation among the countries, in harmony with the conclusions of all Helsinki "baskets." Together with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia is devoting all its strength to that goal, and it is further increasing its activities in pursuit of it.

CERTAIN FORCES IN THE WEST--AND THEY WERE ALSO JOINED BY THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF CERTAIN CAPITALIST GOVERNMENTS--HAVE UNLEASHED QUITE UNSUBSTANTIATED, GROSS ATTACKS AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE CONTENT OF WHICH IS THE SPREADING OF HATRED AND DISTRUST AND THE DISRUPTION OF MUTUAL RELATIONS. The attacks have even incited dark terrorist forces in the capitalist countries to threats, addressed to official Czechoslovak representatives. By their arbitrary steps the representatives of bourgeois states have grossly violated the commitment undertaken by the CSCE signatories, namely to "support the improvement of relations among themselves and to insure conditions in which their nations can live in real peace, free of threats and plots against their security." They have violated their commitment that they would "support mutual understanding and trust, mutual friendly and good-neighborly relations." They have broken their promise to "contribute to consolidating peace and mutual understanding among nations." In brief, the clamor unleashed by certain forces of the West around Helsinki is intended to cover up their attack against the very substance of the Final Act.

In that connection a question logically crops up; is it perhaps coincidental that the attack against the spirit and letter of the CSCE's Final Act was undertaken exactly at the time that the militarist U.S. and NATO forces are trying to push through, at any price, plans and intentions which are directly contrary to the interests of peace, security and cooperation of European nations? [paragraph continues]

Undoubtedly, the campaign was designed from the very beginning as one of the operations aimed at silencing the nations' call for peace and disarmament and at stifling public opinion under a deluge of slander. THE WILL TO ACHIEVE DETENTE AND COOPERATION IS SUPPOSED TO BE STIFLED BY THE PSYCHOSIS OF HATRED AND UNCERTAINTY, OF HYSTERICS AND FEAR, SO THAT--UNDER THAT BARRAGE--ONE COULD FOIST ON THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PLANS AND INTENTIONS WHICH THREATEN, ON A MASS SCALE, THE ELEMENTARY RIGHT OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE TO LIVE AND TO LIVE IN PEACE.

At present the common vital interest of all European--and not just European--nations is to ward off the latest plots by militarist and extremely reactionary forces of international imperialism and to continue further the successful effort to deepen the process of detente and to reduce armament and achieve disarmament. The reliable path to this is shown by the action program for the defense of detente and the security of European nations, the basic ideas of which were formulated by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech this October in Berlin.

To systematically animate--with the entire rich, varied and multifaceted process of developing mutual peaceful relations of intensifying cooperation in all spheres, with the process of consolidating security on our continent--all the results that were achieved in Helsinki 4 1/2 years ago, continues to be one of the main directions leading to a Europe of peace, security and cooperation. Czechoslovakia will continue on that road with utter consistency and persistence.

GDR WARNS OF POSSIBLE NATO NUCLEAR MISSILES DECISION

DW031449 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1215 GMT 3 Dec 79 DW

["Excerpt" from speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at the State Council Building in East Berlin on 3 December--recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] At the recommendation of the world meeting of Former War Veterans and Resistance Fighters for Disarmament, which took place in Rome late in October, the delegation of antifascist resistance fighters of our republic which participated in this world meeting presented to Erich Honecker this noon at the State Council Building the message for peace and disarmament adopted in Rome. On this occasion, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council delivered a statement from which we broadcast the following excerpt:

[Begin Honecker recording] Dear friends and comrades, peace through disarmament--this in fact is the principal world political issue of our times. Along with the Soviet Union and all other fraternal socialist countries, the German Democratic Republic strongly comes out for complementing political detente with military detente, meaning through arms limitation and disarmament.

Like the [words indistinct] of the world meeting in Rome, we are of the view that continuing or even stepping up the arms race undermines detente and conjures up fresh tension and new dangers to world peace. This is what must not be allowed to happen.

The initiative announced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin on arms limitation and disarmament is (?marked) by this responsibility for the peaceful present and future of the peoples of Europe and even of the entire globe.

At your world meeting, too, it became obvious that this significant step by the Soviet Union has met with a strong echo on the globe and is mobilizing the action of all those thinking in a sober-minded and realistic way, all those who want peace.

In the face of NATO's intention to decide on the production and stationing of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the determined defense of peace has become more urgent than ever before. Such a decision by NATO threatens to intensify the arms race, to undermine detente and to cause international relations to deteriorate, with a view to obscuring truth through a smokescreen. NATO's armament representatives say that they first want to rearm and then to negotiate, but any sensible person realizes that nothing good can come of this.

In order to achieve further headway for detente, negotiations must be held now and concrete steps for disarmament must be taken, instead of impeding the road to positive results for peace by rearmament or at worst, even blocking it. It is important to keep this road clear, to stabilize it and to add to all that has been achieved. Negotiations and disarmament are what the socialist countries are proposing to all peoples and all states.

It would be appropriate that precisely the Federal Republic of Germany, too, use the great opportunities offered by Leonid Brezhnev's peace initiative. It is in the interest of peace and security on the European Continent that both German states make their contribution to arms limitation and disarmament.

The FRG must not become the harbinger of a new arms spiral in the nuclear field. Both German states make their contribution to arms limitation and disarmament. The FRG must not become the harbinger of a new arms spiral in the nuclear field. Both German states are committed to see to it that war will never again emanate from German soil.

As you know, dear comrades and friends, our Socialist German Democratic Republic has always acted with determination and constructively in the interest of peace. This is also testified to by the more than 13.1 million signatures with which the citizens reiterated in the GDR's declaration of intent their approval of the Soviet initiative and of our policy. After two imperialist world wars, after all the suffering they inflicted on the peoples and all the material destruction they caused, we must neither rest nor relax in safeguarding peace in a durable way.

BUDAPEST DAILY CRITICIZES NATO'S NUCLEAR MISSILE PLAN

ID071356 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 7 Dec 79 ID

["With Common Responsibility--NEPSZABADSAG"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)--"The highly important document issued Wednesday on the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw treaty member states' foreign ministers reveals that the participants studied the situation on our continent with a thoroughness worthy of the cause of European peace and security and made well-contemplated and feasible proposals", writes NEPSZABADSAG in its Friday editions.

The commentary then runs as follows: "These proposals are in full harmony with the initiatives the Soviet Union has made recently after consultation with the Warsaw treaty member states. The document reveals also the goal of the socialist countries: To promote relaxation of the military confrontation by observing the principle of equal security, to stop the armament race in Europe, including also the production and deployment of medium-range weaponry."

"Special mention should be made of the proposal that urges convocation of a conference to discuss questions of European military detente and disarmament, the idea of which was first brought up in the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministerial Committee in May, 1979, and which--completed with the proposals of other countries, has met considerable echo in Europe. This conference is designed to amplify the process hallmarked by Helsinki's name.

"The document released on the foreign ministerial meeting points out that in the preparatory phase of the conference the greatest emphasis should be laid on confidence-raising moves. Accordingly, the Warsaw treaty member states are ready to agree on a series of concrete confidence-raising measures and to consider similar proposals of the NATO members."

"The Berlin meeting repeatedly expressed the conviction that the disarmament measures will be all the more effective if they are coupled with political and legal steps aimed at reducing the danger of war and guaranteeing the security of the states. The proposal urging that the participants to the all-European meeting should agree not to be first to use either conventional or nuclear weapons against each other, is also designed to promote that goal.

"Such an agreement would be a highly significant concrete step forward on the road of increasing trust and would highly contribute to the improvement of the international atmosphere. The proposals of the Warsaw treaty members are realistic, depart from strict observation of the principle of equal security and are viable."

"The time factor" the commentary continues in NEPSZABADSAG, "lends particular import to these proposals. NATO is making attempts to get the members to adopt quite a different program at the organization's next week meeting concerning the production and deployment in Western Europe of some new-type nuclear missiles.

"The backers of the U.S.-conceived design try to reassure the hesitating governments and the masses who are displaying growing resistance by saying that talks on the reduction of medium-range weaponry can be commenced only after the December 14 meeting of NATO has brought a decision on deployment of the weapons, a logic turned upside down. It is so much upside down that even some NATO governments shun to bring a decision which rests on such 'arguments', and the Warsaw treaty member states hold the view that a decision in favour of production and deployment of the weapons in question would equal an undisguised NATO attempt to start talks from the position of superior power which would be unacceptable for the Warsaw treaty members."

The article in the Budapest daily continues to point out: "The willingness of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist states to negotiate, and the seriousness of their disarmament proposals are proved convincingly enough by practical implementation of the proposals Leonid Brezhnev made on October 6: The withdrawal of the first quantity of the one thousand Soviet tanks and twenty thousand soldiers from the territory of the GDR. The move was executed in coincidence with the Berlin foreign ministerial meeting."

"In case the governments of the West European countries are ready to act in compliance with the spirit of the Helsinki documents, they will find fair partners in the socialist countries. In this case--the Berlin document underlines--concrete talks can begin without delay on the question of the medium-range nuclear weapons. Such talks would be all the more needed that power balance on our continent can and should be maintained not through increasing the armed forces and armament but on the contrary, through relaxation of military confrontation and concrete disarmament moves", ends the NEPSZABADSAG article.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CPSU'S KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

Chernenko Award Ceremony Speech

AU041118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Speech by K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the 3 December Sofia ceremony on receiving Dimitrov Order--recorded, in Russian]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed comrades and friends: The name of the remarkable internationalist and outstanding figure of the international proletarian communist movement, Georgi Dimitrov, is sacred to every Soviet communist. To be honored with the order named after him is a great privilege, and I thank the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for this award which is so dear to me.

I would like, dear Comrade Zhivkov, to wholeheartedly thank you for your cordial words while presenting me with this high Bulgarian award. I attribute all that, dear comrades, to our Leninist Communist Party and to the Soviet people who are linked with the communists and all people of Bulgaria by a great, loyal and pure friendship. It is particularly remarkable that I am receiving this order in the year of the glorious (?35th) anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, a revolution accomplished under the guidance of the great son of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov.

We Soviet communists rejoice at the remarkable achievements attained in a historically short period by the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria under the guidance of their tested vanguard, the Bulgarian Communist Party, in the construction and development of a socialist society. The history of relations between our peoples is age-old. But Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has become particularly profound in the years of socialist and communist construction in our countries, in the years of our common struggle against the aggressive schemes of imperialism, for peace and security on earth. Friendship and cooperation have become a vital cause for every Soviet and Bulgarian man. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev so accurately said, Soviet-Bulgarian relations have long since become an example of socialist internationalism in action. Certainly, Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has a great future. We are inspired by common goals and ideals. Our peoples have chosen a common path of [word indistinct] illuminated by Marxist-Leninist teaching. We will continue to proceed firmly, always aware of each other's reliable support.

Unity and brotherhood between our fraternal communist parties and constant close contacts between the central committees of the BCP and CPSU underline the great friendship between the Soviet Union and People's Bulgaria. I would like to particularly emphasize the enormous part played by the leaders of our parties and states, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in the development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Their regular meetings and talks, their constant attention to concrete questions involving Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in all fields are an example of party spirit, principle-mindedness, efficiency and true comradeship.

Our parties have set for themselves a noble task--to deliver mankind from the threat of a new world war--and (?for this purpose) they are acting together with all countries of the socialist community, with communist and workers parties that defend peace. A convincing confirmation of this lies in the consistent peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the states of the socialist community, in the active support given to it by the fraternal communist parties and governments of these states.

Allow me, dear Comrade Zhivkov and all Bulgarian friends present here, to express once again great and heartfelt gratitude for the high award; allow me to assure you, dear comrades, that also in the future I will spare no effort to strengthen Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and to ensure the triumph of our common cause. [applause]

Visit to Sofia Plant

AU051730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and the visiting Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, this afternoon were welcome guests at the plant collective which produces telephone and telegraph technical equipment in Sofia. They were accompanied by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

The guests were cordially welcomed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, and they attended a conference with the plant's leadership. The plant specializes in the production of automatic telephone stations and also produces equipment for the Soviet Union by guaranteeing the terms of delivery and the quality of production.

Following that, Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chernenko inspected some of the plant's departments and visited the exhibit on "Operational Automatic Telephone Stations of the Crosspoint-Type." A meeting of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship was also held later and Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chernenko delivered speeches.

Zhivkov Friendship Rally Speech

AU101635 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, at a Bulgarian-Soviet friendship rally held on 5 December 1979, in Sofia at the telephone and telegraph equipment plant, on the occasion of the visit to Bulgaria by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chernenko, dear comrade:

As you know, we Bulgarians are a hospitable people. We have received various guests from many countries. Your plant, too, is receiving guests, and I am sure that you welcome them as becomes the workers class: Each guest is welcomed on merit, according to the thoughts and feelings with which he enters your premises.

Today, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, a loyal son of the fraternal Soviet people, an outstanding functionary of the glorious CPSU, comes to visit your plant. I commend him to you with all my heart. I am convinced that this day will remain memorable in the history of your plant's collective, because Comrade Chernenko not only is one of the most outstanding leaders of Lenin's party, but because his communist-like and worker-like simple behavior and modesty is sincere and fascinating--he is a 100 percent Soviet man (stormy applause) and above all a true 100 percent Siberian! (animation) He is a remarkable representative of the generation that took the Red Flag directly from the hands of the veterans of the Bolshevik Party and carried that flag through the first 5-year plan periods and through the flames of the Great Patriotic War, through the post-war years, and the years of peaceful construction. Comrade Chernenko traveled a remarkable path as a worker and Komsomol functionary, until he became a member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary. [paragraph continues]

For many years he has been one of the closest fellow-workers [edin ot nay-blizkite sotrudnitsi] of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee secretary general, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the great and sincere friend of our people. (stormy applause; chants of "CPSU--BCP")

As you know, the other day I presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Chernenko. The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria awarded the order to Comrade Chernenko for his great contribution to the strengthening and development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. You certainly must have noted that in addition to that--his contribution to the intensification of the friendship between our two countries--Comrade Chernenko has also been awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order for being an outstanding builder of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. (applause)

One might say: Well, we are awarding a Soviet citizen with the highest Bulgarian decoration for his contribution to the development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship--namely for his contributions to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. That is understandable. However, is it not a bit unusual to confer a Bulgarian decoration on a Soviet citizen for his contributions to socialist and communist construction in the USSR, that is to his own country and people?

Comrades, it is not unusual. On the contrary, for we Bulgarians it is the most natural thing in the world. (animation)

This is so first of all because it is a question, not of just another country, but the USSR. We can all imagine what the world would be like today without the USSR. The Soviet Union is the main force of the worldwide socialist system. The Soviet Union is the source of inspiration and the mainstay of the international communist and workers movement, of the worldwide national-liberation and revolutionary process. The Soviet Union is the herald of the struggle for peace throughout the world, it is the main ideological, political, diplomatic and military force, which resists the ideologists of war and the warmongers. Anyone who has contributed to the construction of the comprehensive power of the great Soviet country has also contributed to mankind's struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress. Hence, anyone who has contributed to the USSR has also contributed to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the Bulgarian people. (stormy applause, chants of "BCP-CPSU" and "hurrah")

I would also like to say that to confer a Bulgarian decoration on a citizen of a foreign country for his contribution to the Soviet Union is quite natural, especially in this case, when the decoration is named after Georgi Dimitrov. Who else understood better than Dimitrov, the great Bulgarian patriot, the dialectic links existing between patriotism and internationalism. Who else understood and defined as accurately and unequivocally relations with the Soviet Union, calling them a criterion for revolutionary spirit, for internationalism, for true love of the working people and of the motherland! It was Georgi Dimitrov who taught us to cherish Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, which to Bulgarians is as necessary as the air we breathe, as the sun that shines upon us, as necessary as sun and air are necessary to each living creature. There is no doubt about the correctness of the words pronounced by Georgi Dimitrov and neither our friends nor our enemies have any doubt about that correctness. As for us, we can say "look at our Bulgaria, look at Bulgaria. Three decades after the death of our leader and teacher--this country is the eloquent confirmation of the correctness of Georgi Dimitrov's historical legacy!" (applause)

I think it is superfluous to repeat all the things that we have already said on several occasions about Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and friendship. It is unnecessary to enumerate the result of that friendship and to speak about the love and gratitude which we Bulgarians cherish in our hearts and which we are transferring to the younger generation.

I know that each of the participants in this rally, each worker, peasant, member of the people's intelligentsia, each Bulgarian student can speak about Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as well as I can, and that each of you can quote numerous examples of the results of the fraternal friendship in all areas of our country and in all sectors of our life.

The entire Bulgarian people, children as well as adults, unanimously backs the policy of the party for a consistent, increasing and full coming together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the basis of nationwide approval, are following and will unrelentingly continue to follow that policy; they will intensify the policy and practice of socialist internationalism in action, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev so aptly and briefly described Bulgarian-Soviet relations. (stormy and prolonged applause)

The recently signed general scheme on specialization and production-sharing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the period up to 1990 represents a brilliant expression of development. We will devote every effort to the most complete and fruitful practical implementation of the program.

At the same time, in the future we will also continue to work even more actively for the development and intensification of cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries on a bilateral, as well as on a multilateral basis. In our opinion the importance of CEMA is becoming even greater under the present circumstances of a complicated economic situation, when raw material and energy prices on capitalist markets are constantly increasing and when competition among imperialist states exporting ready-made goods is being intensified. Under such circumstances, the existence of comprehensive relations existing among socialist countries--and above all their relations with the Soviet Union--enables those countries to attenuate and reduce the unfavorable effect of the economic situation considerably and, despite the existing energy and raw material crisis, despite the monetary and financial upheavals on the capitalist markets--to develop their own economies at stable rates of development and to improve their people's living standard. In the future we will also continue to participate most actively in the work of CEMA and will contribute to a greater expansion of the process of socialist economic integration between our two countries. (applause)

Comrades, the entire policy of the BCP--all its initiatives and measures is aimed at settling problems on which the further successful development of our economy depends and on that basis at increasingly satisfying the material and intellectual needs of our working people, you, the representatives of our workers class, the creators of all goods and benefits, as your wonderful "song of friendship" which you have been singing for over two decades says, you the workers and agricultural toilers, you the creators of all our assets, you are most entitled to know the truth: Man can enjoy only what he has himself created in this world. I am talking about honest men, about the working man. The BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers cannot give the people, though they would like to--more than the people themselves have produced, more than can actually be distributed in our country.

Thanks to the measures adopted after the 11th congress and the national party conference, large-scale work is being expanded in our country this year and the struggle for a greater effectiveness of economic work, for saving raw materials, other materials, energy and labor, for creating more national income has started. Most workers collectives have worked well. I would especially like to point out the contribution of the agricultural workers throughout the country who have collected a rich harvest from many crops and have achieved a considerable increase of production, as compared to previous years.

At the same time, I would like to stress that this year we have no reason to let ourselves be carried away by our successes. We still have quite a number of shortcomings and weaknesses that are and will remain a cause of deep concern. Dozens of enterprises will not fulfill their annual plan. The effectiveness of certain branches is still low. As to the quality of production, there is still much to be desired. There is no doubt that the opportunities of our national economy are by far greater and that because of mainly subjective shortcomings, we cannot use those opportunities and we are losing production worth hundreds of millions of leva. We are wasting raw materials and other expensive materials for which we are paying exorbitant prices on international markets.

Soon there will be a BCP Central Committee plenum and following it there will be a session of the National Assembly, at which the 1980 plan will be adopted. The plan actually approves the basic tenets for the 1981 plan, which will be the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. As a result, in discussing the problems of the 1980 and the 1981 plans, we will consider the comprehensive socioeconomic tasks that we will have to accomplish throughout the entire forthcoming 5-year plan period.

What is the main thing? The main thing is that the Eighth 5-Year Plan period must be a 5-year plan period of technical progress, a period of struggle for a decisive increase of social labor productivity, which, within the period up to 1985 and in certain branches--up to 1990--must increase twice, three times and even more. Thus, we will insure greater competitive production on the domestic and international markets. We will also insure a greater national income and greater opportunities for improvement of the socialist working man's living standards, of our people's living standards. (applause)

The accomplishment of this great strategic task will begin as early as with the 1980 plan. That is why the party Central Committee appeals to the workers, agricultural toilers and the people's intelligentsia to engage in persevering work and struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1980 plans at stable rates of speed, so that we may start the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, so to say, "in full swing." Not one enterprise, not one agro-industrial complex, not one link should enter the Eighth 5-Year Plan period without having fulfilled its tasks in the Seventh 5-Year Plan--this is our task now, the task that is facing all of us--that is the slogan of 1980--the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. (stormy applause)

Comrades, within a few months the world will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the defeat of Hitler and fascism in Europe, the end of World War II. Of course, within those 35 years, wars have been unleashed in various parts of the world; a number of peoples have waged long, heavy and bloody battles against imperialist aggressors, for freedom and independence, for their right to develop along a path of social progress. For over a quarter of a century the imperialist states waged a so-called "cold war" against the socialist countries. Under the cover of hysterical cries about the so-called "Soviet danger," those countries increased their military budgets, accumulated weapons, intensified political tension and conducted a policy of brinkmanship. Nevertheless--, the main feature characterizing those 35 years is the absence of a worldwide conflict, the preservation of universal peace.

There is no intention on my part to belittle the role of the powerful people's movements against war, nor to underestimate the role of the soberly thinking politicians and statesmen in Western countries, nor is it my intention to underestimate the role of any peace-loving state in various areas of the world. Undoubtedly the preservation of peace would be impossible without the joint efforts of all peace-loving forces. Nevertheless, the decisive role in preventing war is played by the Warsaw Pact members and above all--by the Soviet Union. (stormy and prolonged applause)

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries calmly and wisely promote their line of alleviating tension in relations among states with different social systems, in settling the acute problems and situations which arise. They support those peoples who struggle for their freedom and independence. The countries of the socialist community constantly submit concrete proposals to the Western states--to the United States and NATO--proposals aimed at consolidating mutual trust, at complementing detente in the political sector by detente in the military sector, at stopping the armaments race, at beginning a reduction of armed forces and armaments and the like. In the struggle to prevent war and consolidate peace we have achieved considerable successes. Such a great success of all peace-loving forces was the Helsinki Conference and so was the Final Act issued by the conference. The signing of the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States was also a great success. In all those activities Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, plays a role of exceptional importance and his contribution to those efforts is extraordinary. His name has become a synonym of the struggle for peace. (Stormy and prolonged applause)

Quite recently, during the celebration on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in Berlin, Comrade Brezhnev submitted a new proposal of historical importance for the preservation of peace in Europe. As is known, the Soviet Union will withdraw from its garrison stationed in the GDR a total of 1,000 tanks and 20,000 soldiers. At the same time the Soviet Union is ready to stop the modernization of its medium-range missiles, if the NATO members renounce their plans of deploying hundreds of new U.S. rockets in Western Europe.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech found wide response throughout the world. The Soviet measures and proposals were welcomed by the broadest circle of public opinion in the Western Countries and were positively evaluated by a number of political leaders and statesmen in the West. NATO members are expected to give their answer monentarily. Will they try to change the balance of forces to their own advantage and to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact members or will they accept the proposal on starting negotiations--that is the question that is now the greatest concern of European and worldwide public opinion.

We would like to hope that commonsense will prevail. Any attempt at changing the established balance of forces will inevitably bring about a new weapons race and will produce a squandering of resources, which, as the energy and raw materials crisis has proved, are badly needed by mankind. Any such attempt is likely to increase the danger of thermonuclear war.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely opposes such a development of international relations. We are in favor of peace, cooperation and commonly settling the universal problems which all mankind and all states face, regardless of their social systems. Along with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, we will continue, side by side with all peaceloving states, to conduct a consistent, unrelentingly peace-loving foreign policy, a policy of taming the forces of war, a policy of lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, allow me to ask Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, in this place, among one of the most glorious detachments of the Bulgarian workers class, to convey to the CPSU Central Committee and personally to our beloved and cherished brother and friend, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and to the Soviet people, our Bulgarian people's fraternal greetings and the expression of the firm will of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, under the leadership of its BCP, to march side by side, heart to heart, with the Soviet Union--everywhere, always, and under any circumstances! (Stormy and prolonged applause; chants of "CPSU-BCP", "Eternal Friendship" and "Hurrah")

Long live and last throughout the centuries eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship! (stormy and prolonged applause; chants of "CPSU-BCP," "Eternal Friendship" and "Hurrah")

Long live the fraternal family of peoples who are proceeding along the path of socialism and communism! May it triumph and be victorious! (stormy and prolonged applause; cheers of "Hurrah")

Long live the BCP, organizer and leader of our people in building a developed socialist society! (stormy and prolonged applause; chants of "BCP! Forward with the BCP" "Hurrah")

For new victories of the cause of communism throughout the world! (stormy and prolonged applause)

Chernenko Friendship Rally Speech

AU101446 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of Speech by Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at 5 December friendship rally at Sofia's plant for telephone and telegraph equipment]

[Text] Dear comrades, allow me first of all to greet you from the bottom of my heart. You are the representatives of fraternal Bulgaria's glorious workers class and engineering-technical intelligentsia.

It gives me special pleasure now, when I speak to the collective of the famous Sofia plant for telephone and telegraph equipment, to convey to you, the participants in this meeting, and through you to the entire Bulgarian people, the cordial greetings of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Please accept the cordial greetings of the entire Soviet people as well as good wishes for successes in the construction of the developed socialist society, and for the development and prosperity of your motherland. (stormy prolonged applause and exclamations of "Eternal Friendship!")

The present meeting is a happy and memorable event for me. One feels well, very well in Bulgaria.

I think that you understand my excitement. We, the Soviet people, feel very close to the Bulgarian people. We are connected by our historic destiny, culture and alphabet.

The Great October and the Bulgarian revolution, whose 35th anniversary was celebrated this year, made our peoples not only blood-brothers but also closest comrades in the glorious fight to liberate the working man and create the new world--the world of freedom and happiness for the peoples. Marxism-Leninism became our common banner. It is under precisely this banner, comrades, that together with you we are confidently marching towards the victory of communism in strong unity with the countries of the socialist community. (stormy prolonged applause)

The enemies of our system are doing all they can to slander socialism. However, their efforts are futile, because truth is on our side. And now People's Bulgaria is giving convincing proof of the dynamics, power and effectiveness of the new society. Actually there are only a few countries throughout the world that can compete with you as regards rate of national economic development. The volume of Bulgaria's industrial production has increased 67 times since 1939. [paragraph continues]

This is remarkable! The products of Bulgarian machine-building--metal-cutting and lifting and transporting machines, electronic equipment and ships--are well-known throughout the world. In such an important area as industrial production per capita today Bulgaria is one of the most developed countries in the world.

The sources and moving force of these successes are inherent in the very nature of socialism. They are the result of a conscious and creative attitude to labor. And of course these great successes are the result of the wise leadership of Bulgaria's entire social life by the BCP and its Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, a loyal son of the Bulgarian people and great friend of the USSR, and a prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement. (stormly and prolonged applause)

There is no doubt that Bulgaria's successes as well as the successes of the USSR and the other socialist countries are to a large degree connected with our strong community, fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance.

Our legitimate pride in our successes does not conceal from us communists the difficulties that arise on our way. It is always difficult to be an innovator, and the target which we set for ourselves--to secure a worthy life for all the people and do this now and not sometime in the future--is a great one. Socialism is a thriving and vigorously developing organism, but is not spared the caprices of nature and the crises of the capitalist world. However, we are firmly confident that there are no difficulties that cannot be dealt with by the socialist society. The important thing is to select the correct direction, to precisely evaluate our forces and together begin the most ambitious and major programs, those which are in the interest of every fraternal country and the entire socialist community. And we shall certainly be successful! (applause)

This is actually the course that is being followed by our countries. USSR-Bulgarian cooperation is growing every year. Our peoples are spiritually drawing closer together. Our economic relations are expanding and strengthening.

It is not difficult to find examples. Today your plant is exporting most of its production to the Soviet market on a mutually beneficial basis. Your products are well-known in our country and many other countries. Bulgaria is actively participating in the construction of a number of industrial plants in the USSR as part of the CEMA integrational measures. Their commissioning will allow People's Bulgaria to obtain additional raw materials needed by its economy. The strengthening of USSR-Bulgarian cooperation also facilitates the development of transportation. Recently the Varna-Ilichovsk ferry-boat line was commissioned. It is the world's largest in terms of weight transported. Millions of tons of cargo needed by our countries are transported via this short route.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev had beautiful words to say about USSR-Bulgarian relations: "The range of the USSR-Bulgarian cooperation is really endless. One can say without exaggerating that there is no area of life where the fraternal unity of our peoples is not manifested.... Now our friendship and the constant process of our coming together are a natural and logical continuation of the consistent and steady course followed by our parties." (prolonged applause)

Comrades, one can say without exaggerating that the CPSU and BCP are the soul of the beneficial process that are uniting our countries and peoples. There are constant contacts and a permanent exchange of information between the central committees, politburos, and between Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, personally.
[paragraph continues]

Comrade Brezhnev's visit to Bulgaria in January this year was of great significance for the development of our cooperation. During the summer there was a fruitful talk between Comrades Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov in the Crimea.

The question of developing socialist integration during the coming decade was at the center of those meetings. Cooperation between the two fraternal countries must describe new dimensions and new qualitative characteristics during the 80's. We mean first of all the developing of production sharing and skillful asset reapportionment to solve a number of most important economic programs. The USSR and Bulgaria have every opportunity to do that. Recently a general scheme on specialization and production sharing in the area of industrial production between the USSR and Bulgaria was signed.

Comrades, allow me to briefly dwell on the development of Soviet society and tell you about the questions which are now being solved in the USSR.

1980 will be the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. We have actually achieved great success in all areas of economic and social development of Soviet society. The great territorial-production complexes east of the Urals--in Siberia, the Far East, and also Central Asia area successfully developing. The plan to develop infertile areas of the Russian federation is being implemented. Now we are working on the draft-plan of the new 5-year plan and the basic trends of our economic development to 1990. At the initiative of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a long-range program on developing the industry's basic branches--power supply, metallurgy and chemistry--is being worked out.

We are consistently striving to increase labor production and accelerate the scientific-technical process, the rational utilization of everything our country has, and to increase savings and effectiveness. The party attributes great importance to increasing the well-being of the working people and increasing their spiritual and cultural level. All this requires the further perfection of the economic mechanism. In that area the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adopted important decisions, which, along with intensifying centralism, also allow room for initiatives by organizations and departments, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has repeatedly stressed that the initiative from below is an indispensable reserve for accelerating our economic development.

All those and other important questions were extensively discussed at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which reviewed the draft-projects of the state plan on the USSR economic and social development and our 1980 budget. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev spoke at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. His speech was the focus of attention of the world public and that is natural. Conrade Brezhnev's speech outlined a broad and impressive picture of the powerful upsurge of the socialist society's production forces, of the strenuous and selfless work of the workers, kolkhoz-members and the intelligentsia, and of the growing dynamics and scope of their deeds, which are a part of our society's confident progress.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech provided a deep and principled analysis of the key problems of socialist construction at the present moment, demonstrated the great scale of the Soviet people's constructive work and precisely and clearly--from a Marxist-Leninist position--spelled out the tasks to be solved. Comrade Brezhnev's entire speech looks to the future and is dedicated to solving the future tasks of accelerating the construction of communism's material-technical basis. It is permeated by a firm belief in the power and advantages of the socialist system and in the ability of the party and the people to confidently overcome all difficulties and obstacles of development and reach new and remarkable successes.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which was full of optimism, party ardor and Bolhevik militancy and strictness, was greeted by the entire Soviet country as an inspiring and mobilizing party instruction to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year-Plan and create reliable reserve for the start of the 11th 5-Year-Plan in 1980.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech can safely be added to the party's programmatic documents of great and lasting significance. That is how it was greeted by all our country's working people and by the world public. It could not be otherwise. The CPSU's policy is the policy of the people, for the people. The Soviet people, our entire society is united around the CPSU and its Central Committee, led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the loyal Leninist, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman! (Stormy and prolonged applause) The unity of party and people is the guarantee of our future successes and steady development.

Dear comrades, attributing great attention to the issues of communist construction in our country, the development of relations with the fraternal socialist countries and the comprehensive strengthening of the socialist community, the CPSU, together with its allies and friends, actively and consistently struggles for guaranteeing peace on earth. Among the many important and difficult international issues, the tasks of further developing detente and struggling against the arms race and for disarmament are at the center of international political discussion.

The contemporary international situation gives two choices to mankind: To get rid of the mountains of weapons blocking the way to peace, or to continue and rove in the labyrinths of military confrontation, risking a fall into the precipice at any moment. We the socialist countries declare that we and our system do not need war and do not threaten anybody. We connect our future with peaceful cooperation among states and nations and the full elimination of violence in international relations. If all that depended only on the socialist countries then there would be no doubt tnat there would have been no danger of war and the people of our planet would not see themselves as hostages of the imperialist forces' nuclear missiles.

The real world, however, is different. Aggressive forces have not given up. Their influence on the policy of the imperialist states and their allies should not be underestimated, because it is still significant.

The 70s were satiated with a sharp struggle between the opponents and proponents of detente. Victory was on the side of the human commonsense and wisdom and the planet's peace-loving forces. The ideas of detente prevailed. The USSR and the other socialist countries succeeded in attracting broad international circles to the side of peace and cooperation and in gaining the understanding of many states. (applause)

One of the great achievements of the 70s was the signing of the new SALT II agreement between the USSR and the United States. The agreement is expected to stabilize the international situation and to create preconditions of new and broad measures for real disarmament. Therefore the peoples expect the immediate ratification of the agreement.

Less than 2 months ago at his Berlin speech, Comrade Brezhnev presented new peaceful initiatives. Their goal is to move military detente forward and to restrict weapons on the European Continent.

But our proposals to negotiate on those matters and the goodwill demonstrated by the USSR did not meet with the proper response on the part of NATO. Before negotiating, they say, NATO has to decide on deploying new U.S. nuclear missile systems. That undermines the chance of reaching positive results at the negotiations.

The meaning of NATO's plan is clear: to gain military dominance over the socialist countries in Europe. They do not even hide that. Let me tell you that that is not going to happen. He who wishes to talk to us "from a position of power" will make exactly the same mistake as in the past.

The socialist countries will not deviate from their course. "The policy of detente" declared Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin, "and everybody knows the share of the socialist countries in its success, evoked great hopes. They must be justified. We want to free the 80's of the 'war of nerves,' of suspicion, fear, and mainly of the arms race. The ability to conduct a policy of peace and good-neighbourliness without retreat and deviation is real political heroism and not competitiveness or a desire for confrontation."

That is how the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the other socialist countries, are acting in the international arena. In all international matters we act together in defense of the interest of peace and the peoples' right of free and independent development and against the attempts of imperialism and manifestations of hegemonism. That is a correct policy corresponding with the interests of all peoples. We have followed it and will steadily follow it in the future! (prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, friends, in conclusion I would like to wish the friendly Bulgarian people great successes in labor, well-being and happiness. Let your work be a further contribution to constructing developed socialism on Bulgarian soil. (stormy and prolonged applause, exclamations of "Eternal Friendship!")

Thank you very much for the hospitality and the friendly reception. (prolonged applause)

Long live the friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples--brothers! (stormy and prolonged applause, exclamations of "CPSU-BCP!" and "Eternal Friendship!")

Let the cooperation between our countries and the process of our peoples comprehensive coming together strengthen and further develop! (exclamations of "Eternal Friendship!")

Long live peace and communism! (stormy and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee to present you with a painting of Pyotr Maltsev, USSR people's painter, "The Red Square", as a souvenir of our meeting. (prolonged applause)

6 December Departure

AU061056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, paid our country a friendly visit, lasting several days, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

Today Comrade Konstantin Chernenko departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was festively seen off by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, were also at the airport.

Many citizens attended the ceremony.

LATVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY VISITS PLOVDIV

AU102017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU

[Text] On 10 December Imant Avgustovich Anderson, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee visited Plovdiv. At a meeting which took place at the local party club Comrade Anderson spoke on CPSU ideological activity.

REPORT ON CYRUS VANCE'S EUROPEAN TOUR

AU111020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Analyzing the results of the talks which Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, had in London and Paris on the U.S.-Iranian crisis, political observers this morning emphasize that there were certain differences in Washington's request to those countries to impose economic sanctions against Iran. Regardless that London expressed support for the U.S. policy, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, British prime minister, said that Britain will not participate in a common trade embargo against Iran, a stand which is also shared by the French leaders.

Cyrus Vance met with Japanese Foreign Minister Okita, who is also currently visiting Paris. At that meeting Vance charged the Japanese Government with assisting Iran by buying large quantities of Iranian oil on the world market as well as by allowing Japanese banks to offer Iran the opportunity of circumventing the ban on Iranian assets frozen in the U.S. banks and in their European branches.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU072205 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Congratulatory message sent by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as RCP secretary general]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general:

On your reelection as RCP secretary general by the 12th party congress, I want to extend most cordial congratulations to you. I wish you, all Romanian communists and all fraternal Romanian people, new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. I am convinced that friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to expand and deepen in the interests of our two peoples and the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON SIHANOUK'S EUROPEAN TOUR

AU011517 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

["Provocative Tour"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 1 (BTA)--Under the above headline RABOTNICHESKO DELO comments on Norodom Sihanouk's tour in some countries of Western Europe.

The ex-prince living in Beijing was sent by his masters in order to try to convince the governments of the countries in question to back up the struggle against the Khmer people who have thrown off Maoist's yoke at the price of enormous sacrifice and with the selfless help of Socialist Vietnam. Sihanouk has been assigned with the task to establish a new front against Kampuchea and disunite her, as the author of the commentary N. Louchev points out. Having learnt a severe lesson during their bandit assault against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Chinese rulers are hoping to use also the West European countries as a weapon of their policy against Kampuchea.

Stress is laid in the commentary on the fact that, if those states back up Sihanouk, no matter in what such a backing is expressed, this would mean encouraging the Beijing expansionism and hegemony, the obscurantism and reaction, the policy of genocide. This would be the rudest interference in the domestic affairs of the people of Kampuchea, who, with the help of their true friends--the socialist countries, of all peaceloving and democratic forces in the world, are taking up the building of a new society".

CYPRIOT MINISTER IOANNIDHIS ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

AU101845 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA)--Mr Yeoryios Ioannidhis, minister with the Presidency of the Republic of Cyprus, arrived here last night at the invitation of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture. Minister Ioannidhis is chairman of the Cyprus Jubilee Committee for Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State (1981).

The Cypriot guest will stay for a week in Bulgaria. He is scheduled to meet responsible representatives of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, the Committee for Culture, and the National Council of the Fatherland Front. He will also visit creative unions and cultural institutes. Mr Ioannidhis is to be made familiar with some historical highlights connected with the 1300-year history of the Bulgarian state.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT MUSICIANS' CONGRESS--The 9th Congress of the Union of Bulgarian Musicians opened on 10 December in Sofia. The opening ceremony was attended by Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Aisho Mishev and others. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, read the BCP Central Committee greetings message to Bulgaria's musicians. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

Release of Hostages Possible

LD071632 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh indicated at a press conference today that some of the 50 American hostages would be released. He said however that all hostages would beforehand be put before a revolutionary tribunal, adding that the date of the trial would be announced within 24 hours. The students occupying the U.S. Embassy rejected any compromise and said the minister's statements were his private opinion.

Members of one of Iran's main opposition movements--the Party of the Moslem People of the Islamic Republic--fully control the city of Tabriz, a local party official has said.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari reiterated his objections to the new constitution in Qom today. He indicated he did not wish a further aggravation of the conflict between central authorities and the rebels in Azarbayjan and refused to confirm that the population of Azarbayjan demands autonomy. He said they only want more rights. Political observers believe the conflict in Azarbayjan might grow into the most serious regional crisis since the February revolution.

U.S. Action Outlined

AU102142 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Dec 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK dispatches from Washington, Tehran, Ankara: "Tension in Relations Between the United States and Iran Continues; the United States Is Not Renouncing Violence; American Bases in Turkey on Full Combat Alert"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] Washington, 6 December, CTK--U. S. President James Carter declared during his Wednesday, [5 December] meeting with several dozen U. S. congressmen that the United States would undertake new steps to free the American hostages held in Tehran.

The President stressed that the main issue in American-Iranian relations is the release of hostages and "not the former activity of the deposed shah of Iran." He thus reacted to Senator Edward Kennedy's statement which sharply criticized Shah Pahlavi. Kennedy, whose pronouncements have stirred up U. S. political circles, stressed that a public discussion should be organized in the United States on whether the shah should be granted a lasting political asylum.

MAJ GEN P. X. KELLY, one of the top commanders of the U. S. Marines, confirmed that THE UNITED STATES IS CONTINUING WITH ITS PLANS TO DEPLOY ITS UNITS "IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD WHATSOEVER" IN CASE OF "NECESSITY." He stated that the possibility is being envisaged to dispatch up to 50,000 marines, together with supplies and weapons for 1 month, within a few days "no matter where."

The American Chase Manhattan Bank has set up a special committee, which is to deal with the "untouchability" of the property of the deposed shah and the members of his family.

A group of American economic experts departed for Western Europe, where it will attempt to win greater support for the United States in the American-Iranian conflict.

THE MILITARY UNITS AT AMERICAN BASES IN TURKEY HAVE BEEN PUT ON FULL COMBAT ALERT. That was announced on Thursday [6 December] by the Turkish daily GUNAYDIN in connection with events in Iran.

U.S. Attack Unlikely

LD102028 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--Iran believes that the danger of a U.S. armed attack against Iran has been overcome, Mohammad Hadi, who led a delegation of the Islamic Revolutionary Council on a visit to Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, Lebanon and France last week told a press conference here today.

He said that after expressions of support for Iran's position from Islamic and other countries, the U.S. realized that an armed intervention would fail and would help strengthen the unity of the whole Islamic world, which is at variance with the interests of U.S. policy.

The Iranian official said that the aim of the visit was to explain the present situation in Iran and the policy of its leaders and win support for Iran from the leaders of the countries the delegation visited. He said the delegation met with understanding in all countries while Libya, Algeria and Syria voice unqualified support for Iran.

Asked about the relations between Iran and the socialist countries, he said they were good and appreciated their support for the Iranian revolution.

Tabriz Situation Worsens

LD102106 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--Situation in the north Iranian town of Tabriz further worsened last night and today.

Eight people were killed and about 60 wounded in clashes between demonstrators supporting Ayatollah Kazem Shari'at-Madari and followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

A three-member delegation of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, members of which are Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, Finance Minister Abdolhasan Bani Sadr and (?Ayatollah) Sahavi, arrived in Tabriz today to mediate between the fighting sides and try to restore order in Iranian Azarbayjan. But the rebels allegedly continue rejecting any negotiations without direct consent of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari.

Ayatollah Khomeyni blamed today the U.S. and its intelligence services for provoking unrest in Azarbayjan and other parts of the country, and he again called for preserving the unity of all Iranian peoples. In the sharpest personal attack on U.S. President James Carter, he appealed to Americans not to re-elect Carter U.S. president.

Although, according to observers, the new worsening of the situation in Iran and further growth of tension between Iran and the U.S. will adversely affect the position of negotiators trying to attain the release of hostages from the occupied U.S. Embassy here, the diplomatic activity increases.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD101824 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Monday Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich.

They discussed the development of relations, mainly further deepening of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

CPSU AGRICULTURAL STUDY DELEGATION MEETS WITH JAKES

LD071809 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today, at the close of its visit, a CPSU Central Committee delegation, led by Vadim Ignatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Voronezh Obkom.

Since 3 December the delegation has been studying party work in agriculture in our county. It has visited a number of agricultural enterprises and research institutions in Central Bohemia, South Moravia and West Slovak where it was briefed on the results of the fulfillment of the agricultural policy of the party.

Also present at the meeting was Julius Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

JAKES RECEIVES CPSU FOODS, CONSUMER STUDY GROUP

LD110040 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech 1800 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Fedor Mochalin, chief of the Light and Food Industry Department of the Central Committee, which is in our country at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During its visit in our country it will study questions of party work in the food-processing and consumer goods industries.

FOJTIK RECEIVES EDITOR OF POLISH PARTY PAPER

LD110039 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech 1800 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Igor Lopatynski, editor in chief of ZYCIE PARTII, the PZPR Central Committee organ, at the end of his visit to Czechoslovakia. Questions of ideological work of both fraternal parties and tasks of the party press were the main topic of the comradely discussion.

Present were also Otto Cmolik, department head of the party Central Committee, and Josef Valenta, editor in chief of ZIVOT STRANY.

UNSUCCESSFUL HIJACKER SENTENCED TO DEATH, EXECUTED

AU101356 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "The Sentence of Death was Carried Out"]

[Text] Prague, 6 December--Robert Bares was executed on Thursday [6 December]. The death sentence was passed by the Plzen Regional Court for the felonies of public menace and robbery, attempted abduction abroad and for additional felonies.

R. Bares committed the felonies in May, 1978, when he, together with two accomplices and with the use of misappropriated firearms, seized a bus occupied by 39 students of the Ricany Secondary School. The criminals threatened to shoot the hostages in order to force their way into the FRG. While carrying out their plan on the border, they threatened to shoot the members of the border guards and other persons and caused the death of the bus driver.

TELEVISION REPORTS ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

DW101200 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1844 GMT 9 Dec 79 DW

[Text] According to Western news agency reports quoting government sources in Washington, the United States presently contemplates imposing a trade embargo against Iran. This step is to put intensified pressure on Iran. Such a trade embargo reportedly would also include food supplies to Iran. The security precautions for the former shah of Iran who is at present staying at a U.S. military base in Texas were intensified over the weekend. The surroundings of the air force base have been blocked off by barbed wire and all approach roads have been blocked by heavily armed guards.

In the city of Tabriz today there were heavy clashes between supporters of Shi'ite leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and opposition forces, according to a report by AFP. MARDOM, the organ of the Iranian Tudeh Party, has termed the riots a plot of U.S. imperialism and its agents. By this scheme U.S. imperialism tried to divert attention from its machinations against the Iranian people, the paper wrote.

HONECKER TELLS CPSU'S TEKHONOV OF DESIRE FOR ARMS TALKS

LD101652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At a reception today for Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, said that the important Soviet intitiative proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin had given a powerful impulse to the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. It deeply influenced the international dispute about NATO's dangerous plans to manufacture new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles and to deploy them in Western Europe.

Erich Honecker said that all forces interested in peace and security supported the demand of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states to negotiate immediately instead of arming. Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed fraternal greetings from Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, which were cordially reciprocated.

Erich Honecker and Nikolay Tikhonov held an extensive exchange of views on the wide-ranging prospects for cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology and the economy. They said that of particular importance was the program of specialization and cooperation in production signed during Leonid Brezhnev's friendship visit. At a time when the manifestations of crisis in the capitalist world were further increasing, the GDR and the USSR had set a clear program encompassing two 5-year plans for the further integration of their stable economies, Erich Honecker said. The main task of the intergovernmental commission was not to organize the steady implementation of the program. Nikolay Tikhonov said that the measures agreed would contribute even more efficiently to exploiting the advantages of the socialist planned economy for the benefit of the working people of the two countries.

GROMYKO WARNING IGNORED BY SCHMIDT AT SPD CONGRESS

AU091621 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 5 Dec 79 p 5 carries a 700-word report on the speech delivered by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday at the SPD congress in West Berlin.

The report notes Schmidt's determination to continue cooperating with the liberals and to uphold the employment ban. A lengthy paragraph is devoted to a gloomy description of the FRG's economic situation, which is marked by "crisis," "monetary breakdown," "inflation," "doubt" and "uncertainty."

Speaking on foreign policy, Schmidt is said to have underlined his government's intention to enforce a decision at the forthcoming NATO conference on the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe, and to have referred to "the threat from the Soviet Union." NATO would link its decision with a definite negotiation offer to the Soviet Union, Schmidt reportedly stated. "Thus Schmidt ignores the statement by A.A. Gromyko, that such a decision by NATO destroys the basis for negotiations." Schmidt then reportedly emphasized the FRG's loyalty to NATO, but also advocated cooperation with the socialist states, the GDR among them. "Mr Honecker and I thus recently agreed to hold a working meeting," the newspaper quotes Schmidt; the meeting is to take place during the first few months of next year.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON HAGER'S VISIT TO BELGIUM

AU101340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 79 p 6 AU

["Joint Communique Between the SED and the Socialist Party and Belgian Socialist Party"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Socialist Party [PS] and the Belgian Socialist Party [BSP] an SED delegation headed by Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, visited Belgium 3-6 December 1979. The delegation also included: Otto Reinhold, Central Committee member and rector of the Academy for Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee; Alfred Marter, deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Relations Department; and Gunter Mauersberger, functionary of the SED Central Committee's International Relations Department.

The delegation was received by PS Chairman Andre Cools and BSP Chairman Karel van Miert. Further talks were held with a PS and BSP delegation which included: J. van Eynde, minister of state; A. Leonard, SP secretary general; L. Radoux, senator; A. Degroeve and A. van der Biest, deputies and members of the PS bureau; F. Delmotte, senator and member of the European Parliamen; E. Bladewijns and J. Sleecks, BSP deputies; and O. Debunne and E. Spelkens, international secretaries of the BSP and the PS respectively.

The SED delegation visited Antwerp. On this occasion it was received by the city's mayor, Wim Geldolf, as representative of the City Assembly. The delegation also had talks with the leading port authority officials.

The representatives of the SED, the PS and the BSP had an extensive exchange of opinions on topical issues of the development in their countries, and on party policy. Their talks centered on the current international situation, the problems of detente, arms limitation and disarmament.

The participants in the talks unanimously stressed the significance of the Helsinki Conference Final Act for security and cooperation in Europe. They affirmed that political detente must be complemented by military detente. Special importance is ascribed to the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The parties stressed their interest in its quick ratification.

In the opinion of the SED, PS and BSP representatives the most pressing task of the present is the halting of the arms race and the gradual implementation of effective disarmament measures.

They expressed their concern over the continued arms race, especially in the nuclear sector, and are of the opinion that negotiations about this must be opened immediately. In this context they expressed their appreciation for the Soviet Union's initiatives of 6 October 1979. They will promote any initiative that serves military detente and in particular arms limitation in Europe. The parties advocate that the work of the Vienna conference be speeded up.

The military situation on the European Continent must continue to be determined by the principle of equal security for all. The convening of an all-European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada on questions of military detente would, among other things, constitute an important step toward arms limitation and disarmament. The 1980 Madrid meeting should be prepared by all concerned in a businesslike and constructive manner so that further results can be achieved in implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a whole.

The SED, PS and BSP representatives concurrently stressed in their talks that the peoples of Europe, on the threshold of a new decade, are confronted with problems that require very far-reaching decisions. In order to safeguard peace and security and to prevent a return to the cold war it is necessary today for all democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces to cooperate even more in joint actions. Both sides noted progress in this process. In this context, they stressed the special role of the workers movement. The parties will further deepen their relations and strengthen the worldwide movement for peace and social progress.

The representatives of the three parties noted with satisfaction the positive changes in several countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. They affirmed their solidarity with the peoples struggling against the remnants of racism and colonialism and for their political and economical independence.

When discussing relations between the GDR and Belgium, both sides arrived at the view that since their last meeting further positive results have been achieved and that there are manifold opportunities for the further expansion of these relations in the interest of both peoples.

The visit of the SED delegation in Belgium took place in an open-minded and friendly atmosphere. The SED delegation invited a delegation of the PS and of the BSP to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Brussels, 6 December 1979.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET S. YEMEN COUNTERPARTS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU041530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 79 p 1-2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--A cable of congratulations with the following wording was sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Central Committee general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and Presidium chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, and to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY Council of Ministers chairman:

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR we convey most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Supreme People's Council, the government and the friendly PDRY people on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of gaining independence.

It is now 12 years ago that the PDRY people, after their courageous and successful struggle against almost 130 years of colonial rule, took their fate into their own hands. Ever since then they have achieved significant successes in the struggle for the establishment of a social order with socialist orientation, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard.

In the spirit of the fruitful talks and negotiations which took place only a few days ago in your country, between the party and state delegations of the GDR and the PDRY and which culminated in the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. We assure you yet again of our active solidarity in solving the great tasks of continuing and consolidating the progressive path of development in the PDRY.

It is our firm conviction that the working people of your country, whose revolutionary enthusiasm and close affiliation with the Yemeni Socialist Party deeply impressed us during our visit, will successfully master these tasks.

Please accept, esteemed comrades, best wishes for health, creative strength and new successes in your responsible activity.

HONECKER GREETS 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

AU301206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The following greetings message was sent on the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People" to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and supreme commander of the Forces of the Palestine Revolution, by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR, I convey solidarity combat greetings on the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People" to you and the Executive Committee of the PLO, as well as to the Palestinian people.

We take this opportunity to proclaim again our unshakable solidarity with the just and heroic struggle of the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO. In implementing the decisions of the Arab states to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people against all attacks by imperialism and reaction, the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples have achieved successes which lend their future struggle a promising outlook. The PLO's manifold political activities inside and outside the occupied territories make it clear that all attempts to deny the inviolable rights of the Palestinian people and to firmly root Israeli occupation, are doomed to failure. We note with joy the further raising of the PLO's international authority.

I take this opportunity to reaffirm the GDR's fundamental position, which was expressed again during the friendly visits of a GDR party and state delegation to socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY: Without a just settlement of the Palestinian problem there can be no lasting and just solution of the Middle East conflict. Thus we emphatically demand the complete withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from all territories occupied in 1967 and the safeguarding of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

I assure you, esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, of the inviolable solidarity of the GDR, who in the future too will stand firmly at the side of the Palestinian people in accordance with the internationalist principles of its foreign policy. We are firmly convinced that their courageous and sacrificial struggle for freedom and independence, against imperialsim, Zionism and reaction will be victorious.

UNSERE ZEIT CARRIES DKP STATEMENT ON SPD CONGRESS

LD062005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf--UNSERE ZEIT, the organ of the DKP, carries in its 7 December edition the following statement by the press spokesman of the DKP executive:

"The SPD party congress took a grave and fateful decision in West Berlin on 5 December. When it was a matter of a yes or no to the production and deployment of new U.S. rockets, to the acceleration of high arming or to the damming of the arms race, to the central question of war or peace, then the majority of the delegates voted in favor of new U.S. rockets, in favor of the deployment of these weapons of mass destruction in our country.

"A great opportunity was missed. The sensible offers for negotiations by the Soviet Union, the serious warnings against the NATO decision, the realistic voices from many countries were frivolously cast to the wind. And more: The demands by millions of citizens from the Federal Republic and the whole of Europe, also from millions of members and followers of the SPD, and from millions of Social Democrats in other European countries, were cast aside. Instead of giving preference to the national interests of our country, to the peace interests of our people, priority was given to the wishes of the U.S. rulers, to the pressures of the U.S. cold war 'thinkers' to the arms lobby and to the NATO generals.

"The party congress was held under the slogan 'security for the eighties.' In the speeches by the spokesmen of the executive it was stated again and again that peace was the supreme command of Social Democratic politics. But then the very opposite was decided: Insecurity for the eighties, a new round in the arms race, new burdens for the working people, the threat to the existence of our state through atomic destruction. With its rockets decision the SPD party congress dismantled in a dangerous--nay, in a suicidal manner--that realistic Social Democratic policy from the beginning of the seventies which had contributed to the change from cold war to detente.

Alternatives to the CDU/CSU cannot be developed with this policy of rocket endorsement. With it one cannot stand up to the most rightwing forces of high finance and the arms capital, with it the road cannot be barred to Strauss. On the contrary, it is carrying out the demand made publicly by Strauss to the SPD before the start of the party congress. Those who have endorsed this decision have demonstrated to all those wanting security and disarmament that one cannot rely on the SPD leadership if the fundamental interests of the working people are at issue, if the issue is one of backbone and courage against U.S. pressure, if it is the issue of the national interests of our country.

"We communists do not overlook the fact that numerous delegates--just like millions of social democratic voters and followers--did not want to give preference to rockets and arming. They want to be a party of peace and understanding, not a party of rockets and arms. We express our esteem to these delegates, to all Social Democrats who in the present situation stood up for common sense and good judgement and who fought against precipitate decisions. But the party congress demonstrates that they do not determine the policy of their party.

"The rocket decision by the party majority makes it clear that in the future in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament it will be more important than hitherto that the millions of working people speak up for themselves in this vital question of our nation. The fate of peace, detente and disarmament must not be left to those ruling and governing, it must not be left to the professional politicians."

BUDAPEST CITES BANI SADR'S REMARKS TO BEIRUT PAPER

LD102335 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Bani Sadr, former Iranian foreign minister and currently the minister of economic affairs and finance, has stated that Iran has suffered a defeat in the hostage issue--it has not been successful in having the fallen ruler extradited. In a statement to a Beirut paper, he said that in reality, the freedom of the hostages is not in Washington's interest, since this [as heard] is the only way it can justify its policy toward Iran. Not long after the statement, Bani Sadr left for Tabriz, where there have been serious disturbances for several days.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF IRANIAN-U.S. HOSTAGE SITUATION

NEPSZABADSAG Summarizes Stance

LD051336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] NEPSZABADSAG deals with Iranian-U.S. relations in today's issue. The writer of the article, Ferenc Varnai, begins by saying that after the fall of the shah, Iran was left out of imperialism's system of alliances and that the Washington administration may justifiably look on this as an irreplaceable loss. This is why their acceptance of the fallen ruler strengthened Iranian fears that the United States was planning the restoration of the old regime. This was also supported by the documents found in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The sharp edge of the Islamic revolution has found itself eye-to-eye with American imperialism in a violent, extreme way.

As far as the forces in the vanguard of the revolution in Iran are concerned, they stand far from Marxist-Leninist teachings with regard to their principles and methods, NEPSZABADSAG states, adding that their objectives on many important issues meet those of other progressive forces. It is true that this process frequently includes methods unfamiliar to us which sometimes in our opinion are also damaging. The article quotes Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi, according to whom setting the hostages free would strengthen the sympathy of international public opinion for the new power in Iran. In conclusion, the article in NEPSZABADSAG summarizes the principled stand of the socialist countries, including Hungary, that they support the national democratic anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Iran; that they consider it correct to adhere to international agreements about diplomats and want no one to interfere in Iranian domestic affairs; that the Iranian-U.S. dispute should be settled through negotiations; and that Washington should refrain from actions which would endanger peace.

UN Envoy Interviewed

LD111006 Budapest MTI in English 0609 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 11, (MTI)--MTI's Washington crrespondent, Andras Heltai, put the following question in New York to Ambassador Imre Hollai, permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic at the UNO, in connection with the crisis that has developed in the Iranian-American relations:

"Hungary is not a member of the UN Security Council and it did not participate at the debate held by the body on the situation that has developed in the Iranian-American relations."

Could you set forth your opinion on the resolution of the Security Council adopted on December 4?

Replying, Imre Hollai said:

"In the Hungarian People's Republic the population has followed with earnest sympathy the Iranian people's struggle carried on since the beginning of the revolution for ensuring the country's independence, for terminating the consequences of the crimes perpetrated by the previous [word indistinct]. The events in Iran specially underline the importance of the fact that everyone strictly observe the principle of the equality and sovereignty of states as well as the principle of non-intervention into others' domestic affairs and to refrain from using violence and from threatening with violence.

"Concerning the concrete question of the December 4 resolution of the Security Council, our principled position is well-known. Our opinion is that the principle of immunity of the diplomatic missions and their staff has to be taken into consideration under all circumstances. The seizing of hostages is in contradiction with our principles. It follows from this that we support the December 4 resolution of the Security Council, including the [word indistinct] of the (?staff of) the American Embassy in Tehran (?and the) appeal that the sides display utmost restraint, and in harmony with the aims and principles (?of the U.N. as) they resolve the outstanding problems to the mutual satisfaction of both parties and with [words indistinct].

"We believe that the strict observance of the resolution of the Security Council would make possible the settlement of the crisis. This--in our opinion--complies with the endeavours of the Iranian people and [words indistinct] the Iranian revolution as well," stressed the Hungarian ambassador.

BILATERAL TRADE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL080148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Today Cuba and Hungary have signed a bilateral trade program on cooperation in the field of construction. The agreement which was signed in the Hungarian capital Budapest by the two countries' vice ministers in this field, Pedro Luis Dorticos and Jozsef Kadar, calls for the exchange of experts, information and documentation. The work program signed today between the Cuban and Hungarian delegations is to promote research in construction and to train and improve architectural drawing and civil engineering.

PRC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD101934 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 10 (MTI)--A Chinese delegation led by Deputy Minister Ma Jie, chairman of the Chinese State Economic Committee and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Chinese Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, arrived in Budapest on Monday to attend the 18th session of the commission. Hungarian Deputy Minister for Heavy Industry Geza Szili, co-chairman of the commission, is heading the Hungarian delegation to the talks.

SOVIET INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD101638 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Nikolay Shchelokov has arrived in Budapest from Moscow. The Soviet minister of internal affairs is paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of Andras Benkei, minister of internal affairs.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION TALKS OPEN

LD102024 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 10 (MTI)--The 10th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Cultural Cooperation Joint Commission began on Monday in Budapest. At the conference--in which the Hungarian delegation is led by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, the Soviet delegation by Petr Demichev, cultural minister of the Soviet Union--the leading officers of Hungarian and Soviet cultural life, specialists of education, find and applied arts will discuss the experiences in the cultural cooperation between the two countries and the possibilities for the further development of the joint work so rich in results.

At the first talks of the three-way conference they exchanged opinions on the results of the many-fold and dynamically developing cooperation in the fields of monument protection, fine and applied arts. They discussed the possibilities of further developing the relations in the primary and secondary education, which are of interest for both sides and which have been enriched by new qualitative forms besides the quantitative development, as well as the relations in the field of pedagogic sciences.

The negotiating parties will develop in the following days the guiding principles of the Hungarian-Soviet cultural and scientific cooperation working plan for the 1981-1985 period, with special attention devoted to the tasks in the scientific, educational and cultural fields. The program-series of the Hungarian Cultural Days in the Soviet Union and of the Soviet Cultural Days in Hungary will also take its final form as the result of the negotiations. These programs will present the results and endeavours of the Hungarian and Soviet artistic life, and will strengthen the cooperation between the creative artists as well as the friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples.

SARLOS, BORBELY VIEW FACTORIES DURING VISITS

LD110230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo, was the guest of Szolnok County today. The secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front heard a briefing in the Jaszbereny District party headquarters about the preparations of the communists of the district and town for the congress. In the refrigeration machinery plant, Istvan Sarlos spoke at a meeting of the party organization where a report was made.

Sandor Borbely visited the steel and cable works of Ukraine Exhibition in Budapest. Georgiy Bibik, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy [name and title as heard] gave a briefing to the secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee about the Karl Liebnekht works.

ANTAL APRO VISITS CSONGRAD COUNTY, ATTENDS MEETING

LD102309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Antal Apro, member of the party Politburo, has spent the day in Csongrad County. The president of the National Assembly visited a document exhibition in Szeged and an (?art) exhibition in the Ferenc Mora Museum. In the afternoon, Antal Apro took part in an activists' meeting.

REASONS FOR U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS ANALYZED

AU110814 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Dec 79 p 9 AU

[Franciszek Nietz article: "The United States and the Third World--Price of Errors--Bitter Memories"]

[Text] The justified concern over the fate of 50 hostages in Tehran, the wounded big-power pride combined with a feeling of helplessness, the inflamed passions of society and the awareness of rather limited options for solving the crisis in a political or simply in a military way--all that continues to decisively determine America's moods and attitudes vis-a-vis the dramatic events in the U.S.-Iranian crisis. However, attempts to examine more closely the social, historical and political reasons for the crisis or, viewing the question in a wider context, to take a look at all the aspects of Washington's relations with developing countries, have recently begun to gingerly appear in the United States in an atmosphere of anti-Iranian hysteria, which makes those attempts unpopular.

The more enlightened commentators realize that the events in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are a spectacular and dramatically telling symbol--albeit controversial in the light of international law--of the failure of the U.S. policy as regards the Third World. Even the September summit of the nonalined movement and the Nicaraguan events were a confirmation of that fact. Summing up the results of the Havana meeting, for example, the Washington POST had no illusions: "After almost 20 years the nonalined movement is acquiring increasingly a character of political uniformity. The movement is decisively critical toward the West, especially toward the United States."

The Havana summit took bitter issue with the U.S. strategy vis-a-vis the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and laid bare all the weaknesses, incongruities and hypocrisy of that strategy. It laid bare its subordination to America's economic and political interests. The Havana summit recalled that in the 30 years since the war the United States had become the biggest arms dealer in the Third World, that it had spent 50 times more on military operations in the developing countries than it did on economic assistance and that it had intervened against revolutionary and liberation movements every 16 months and frequently even against legally established governments.

The brief interlude involving the unconventional Andrew Young, that informal envoy of "good will" in the Third World, had been, as events later proved, a minor modification of the strategy of intervention and domination which has never been changed in its principles. That sincere and committed diplomat, who was also black, was a convenient alibi for the White House, a sort of moral absolution for the deeds that had not been quite clean and morally defensible. A significant thing in that connection was that Andrew Young's departure as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations coincided with interventionist trends, which were proclaimed with increasing vociferousness. "Jimmy Carter's administration," the Washington POST reported last June, "is examining interventionism as an instrument of foreign policy."

There was more than that to it: The plans for setting up the "Rapid Deployment Force," which would be ready for action at any time in the regions in which widely conceived and geographically even more widely ramified U.S. interests would be threatened, became known in Washington in the fall of this year. The main area of those rapid and selective interventions was also designated. "As tension in central Europe is relaxing," the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT weekly stated, "the Third World is becoming the area of primary East-West confrontation."

It is significant and telling that the concept for setting up the quick reaction corps was put forward by the Democratic administration which, when taking over from the Republicans in 1977, stated decisively that it would not commit America to any new war adventures. The memory of the Vietnam failures and the post-Vietnam frustrations has been buried before it was able to make its permanent imprint on the social consciousness of millions and millions of Americans. Bad habits and an inclination to dominate have replaced moderation, common sense and sensitiveness. Some of Andrew Young's correct counsels have also been relegated into limbo.

It is worth realizing those few facts before we give an unambiguous evaluation of the Tehran events, before we apportion condemnation and delineate the border between international law and political lawlessness. Regardless of their specific character, of the scale of the conflict and of whipped up emotions, Iranian events are to some extent the rule and not the exception. The faults which the Americans themslves are now admitting--they include the ignorance of Iran's traditions, culture, religion and specific political conditions; the failure to have regard for the moods (even if latent) of the masses; the inability to distinguish the ruler and his corrupted elite from the Iranian people--apply equally to Iran and to many other developing countries.

Some Iranian politicians view the events in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in a wider--supranational--context. Bani Sadr, the 44-year-old minister of economy and finances and one of Khomeyni's closest aides, takes the view that the capture of hostages and the occupation of the U.S. Embassy were supposed to initiate a process of fundamental changes in international relations. "It is time to put an end to the U.S. domination in the Third World," Bani Sadr said during a speech at Tehran University, "with relations between the exploiting and the exploited and with the economic dependence created by imperialism."

Today it is obvious that one of the many results of the U.S.-Iranian crisis will be the establishment, on new principles, of north-south relations and relations between the United States and the Third World, including oil producers. "The world will be different after the crisis from what it was before it," D. Oberdorfer stated recently in the Washington POST. Above all America will have to be different, although many politicians and commentators in the United States still believe in the effectiveness of the old methods.

For example, William Safire of the New York TIMES has asked that U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf should be more pronounced than at present. His colleague Joseph Kraft has asked for the immediate "restoration of the ability to secretely intervene" and the NEWSWEEK weekly has drawn its own conclusions from the recent events: "The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran can become a turning point. Some members of the administration are saying that our country should revalue its position in the world and assume a tougher position. If so, then Iran will be the first target."

Of course, one can threaten force and economic blockade and freeze Iranian currency deposits. One can also give assurances, as President Carter did during his latest press conference, that "the United States is the most powerful country militarily, economically and morally and its strength is constantly increasing." But those threats and sharp declarations about one's own might will settle nothing. Nicaragua and now Iran are eloquent examples of American weakness in the developing countries and the sum total of political errors, big-power arrogance, the support for dictatorial regimes and the disregard for the will of the oppressed peoples and for their pride and sense of human rights and justice.

The world expects that, thanks to the moderation and cool temper of the two sides, the Iranian-American conflict will be solved peacefully and without casualties. [paragraph continues]

However, the U.S. credit in Iran will forever be burdened by the Iranian people's wrath and bitter memories of a year ago when, as Mohammad Bahonar, a member of the Revolutionary Council has recalled, "the weapons supplied by the Americans killed, under the supervision of the U.S. military advisers, hundreds of innocent men, women and children every day."

DAILY VIEWS PENTAGON'S IRANIAN, MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS

AU110837 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8-9 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[Stanislaw Kostarski commentary: "Uncertain Pillars"]

[Text] What representatives of the Pentagon are saying is that U.S. military policy now rests on three--let us say--pillars: "The further development of NATO, the overcoming of the Persian Gulf crisis and the strengthening of U.S. traditional positions in the Pacific."

The development of NATO means further armament for the U.S. European allies in the form of Pershing II and cruise missiles, which will result in ill-fated consequences for Europe. The strengthening of positions in the Pacific means combating Vietnam with the help of most varied means in agreement with Beijing. And what is the overcoming of the Persian Gulf crisis to mean?

In the view of the "hawks" it means, of course, military intervention in Iran. However, the more realistically thinking U.S. circles realize that this is not the way out, that other measures have to be devised. The thing is that the Pentagon has lost the support of the shah's regime, which it supplied for years with enormous quantities of the most modern weapons.

The U.S. military circles are not very sure of the other support for the Middle East plans--Saudi Arabia, where events similar to those in Iran may take place. According to West German sources, there have been 18 coup attempts in the Saudi Army in the past 18 months.

What is left? According to famous military commentator Adalbert Weinstein, the Pentagon is thinking of the possibility of taking over two large air bases in the Sinai, which Israel will abandon. The issue is all the more logical since the bases were built with American money. Nor can we have any illusion that Cairo, which is dreaming of playing the role of a local gendarme for American money, will be delighted to accept such projects.

But here is the rub: Will that eliminate the Pentagon's Middle East problems and for how long?

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS RENEWED TENSION IN TABRIZ

LD102234 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

["Tension in Tabriz"--PAP headline]

[Text] Tehran, 10 Dec, PAP--(By special correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski)--Clashes occured again in the capital of Azarbayjan, Tabriz. According to unofficial sources many people were reported killed and injured. The fighting began again on Sunday evening and went on through Monday. Military units came to the town and besieged the radio and TV building, the governor's office building and many other government compounds.

As official sources reported "counter-revolutionary elements which are U.S. lackeys" are responsible for the clashes. The same sources reported that the aim of the clashes is to "detract the Iranian nation's attention from the struggle against American imperialists" and to weaken Iran's position in the struggle.

Despite the continuing fighting, demonstrations took place in Tabriz last Sunday and Monday during which Tabriz inhabitants carried portraits of Ayatollah Khomeyni and Shari'at-Madari and called for the national untiy.

Today, a delegation of the Revolutionary Council headed by Minister of Economy Bani Sadr came to Tabriz where the situation is still tense and volatile.

Also today a delegation of central authorities of Iran came to the capital of Kordestan, Mahabad, to resume talks with representatives of the Kurdish people on their future status in Iran.

FRG ASPIRATIONS POSE THREAT TO POLAND, EUROPE

LD101100 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

["Poland's Stand on German Problem"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Dec, PAP--This is the headline of an article by Jerzy Sulek, specialist in German problems, and Ryszard Wojna, the well-known Polish publicist, that appeared in the monthly SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE, a periodical of the Polish Institute of International Affairs.

In the article the authors state that Poland's stand on German problems was never the result of the changing internal and political configurations in Poland. It can be stated with satisfaction, the authors add, that as far as the German question is concerned throughout the entire post-war period, Polish diplomacy has managed to reconcile the Polish national interest with the wider interest of the entire Europe.

Both experts in the problem recall that there exists the basic contradiction between the Polish and the FRG raisons d'etre.

The socialist Poland has strived and will continue to strive to build peaceful and secure prospects for the Polish nation on the basis of the territorial and political realities, widely recognized today and shaped in Europe as a result of World War Two. On the other hand, the FRG [words indistinct] doctrine--represented by all successive FRG governments, including the currently ruling SPD-FDP coalition--is based on the striving after the German unity. The authors warn that the FRG aspirations pose a threat to Poland--and possibly, first and foremost--to Europe as they undermine the very foundations of the currently existing security system in Europe and the world, based on the balance of forces between East and West.

On the basis of alliance with the USSR, Poland has pursued the policy of normalization relations with the FRG. Due to this policy, we wish to bring about a change in the character of relations between our nations in the spirit of peace and understanding. We are really motivated by good will.

The experience gained by Poland during the 35-year history of her people's statehood proves that real and tested socialist alliances and a wide platform of codification of the policy of peaceful co-existence are the best guarantee of the national and state security, the authors conclude.

JABLONSKI SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

LD291028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] To mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian nation, celebrated today under the auspices of the United Nations, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State and of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front, has sent a telegram of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

FRENCH CP MEMBER VISITS; MARCHAIS TO VISIT SHORTLY

LD092350 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec, (PAP)--Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the French Communist Party Maxime Gremetz visited Poland on 8-9 December at the invitation of the PUWP CC and had talks with member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch.

During the talks the current international situation and the problems of disarmament were discussed as well as questions of development of cooperation between the PUWP and FCP. Within the framework of the fraternal cooperation of the two parties the Secretary General of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais will shortly come to Poland at the invitation of the First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SAN MARINO 3 DECEMBER

AU110836 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Official Relations Between Poland and San Marino"]

[Text] Rome--Ambassador Stanislaw Trepczynski and Giordano Bruno Raffi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, as representatives of the governments of the Polish People's Republic and of the Republic of San Marino, respectively, on 3 December signed in the Government Palace in San Marino an agreement on the establishment of official relations between the two countries as of 3 December.

Following the signing of the agreement, Ambassador Trepczynski met with the captains-regents of the Republic of San Marino (the captains-regents correspond to the post of the president of the republic).

The Republic of San Marino was established at the turn of the fourth century A. D. and is the oldest republic in Europe. It covers 60 square km and is inhabited by 20,000 people. A coalition of the communist, socialist and socialist unity parties is in power in San Marino, which is an enclave within the Republic of Italy.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY GUIDELINES

LD100001 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec, [PAP]--Systematic and creative implementation of general assumptions of the foreign policy laid down 35 years ago, particularly conspicuous in 1970s, secures vital interests of the Polish nation, ensures territorial integrity, sovereignty and security of our country, emphasized Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski during the pre-congress discussions referring to the guidelines for the 8th PUWP Congress.

The general conception of our foreign policy, Minister Dobrosielski stated, was elaborated still during Nazi occupation and first days and months of freedom. It drew up the vision of lasting independence, sovereignty and development of Poland through socialist building, in fraternal alliance with the USSR, combining the struggle for national and social liberation, development and security of the country with socialism.

The conception in question assumed the basing of Poland's security upon the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The history of 35-year-old People's Poland proved that these very values have always been crucial factors of successful solutions to basic national problems of our country.

Since the very beginning of its existence People's Poland has always associated the issue of its security with that of the entire Europe and the world.

Jointly with other socialist countries Poland has been pursuing the policy designed to consolidate peace, international security, political and military detente, to curb the arms race and bring about disarmament, to develop mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields between states regardless of their socio-political system.

It is emphasized in the guidelines for the 8th PUWP Congress that in the years to come Poland will continue to creatively implement the basic assumptions of her foreign policy. We will continue to stick to the principle of socialist internationalism, manifesting itself not only through the new type of relations between the countries of our community but also in relations with the countries which have freed themselves from the yoke of colonialism. We will be at one with the nations struggling for their national and social liberation, for peace, democracy and socialism. We will continue to implement the principle of peaceful coexistence with all states irrespective of their socio-political system.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS REPORT-BACK ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD072135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Further strengthening the party ranks and intensification of the ideological training effort among young people are some of the guiding motives behind the PZPR report-back election conferences. A report-back election conference was held today at the Tadeusz Kosciuszko First Mechanized Division of Warsaw. The conference was attended by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member and minister of national defense.

A party report-back election conference was also held at the Gen Karol Swierczewski General Staff Academy, and at the 10th Sudeten Armored Division, named after heroes of the Soviet Army who have rendered great services to the People's Army and Poland.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY AFRIQUE-ASIE MAGAZINE

AU271128 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Text of interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Simon Malley, director general of AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine, in Bucharest on 1 November]

[Text] As already reported, on 1 November the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, received Simon Malley, director general of AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine, to whom he granted an interview.

Question: Important and significant events are taking place today in the developing countries, both at a political and economic level. At a political level we are witnessing a new activation of the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist movements, as a number of events in Africa, Asia and Latin America demonstrate. On the economic level, there is a great understanding of the need for these countries to control their natural resources and riches. What is the significance of such development for the head of the Romanian state? Which are, in your opinion, the consequences?

Answer: One can state that great changes are taking place in the balance of forces in international life and, within this framework, the will of the developing countries and of other small and medium-size peoples to insure their own independent development is asserting itself forcefully.

Taking into consideration the reactivation of certain tendencies toward redividing the world into spheres of influence, we can state that we are indeed witnessing an intensified anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle. This is actually noticeable in the life of all continents and especially in Africa and Latin America where the desire to eliminate the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist domination is asserting itself with increasing determination, thus leading to the strengthening of the independence of an increasingly important number of states.

We must take into consideration, however, that many obstacles exist on the road of asserting the policy of independence--and this needs the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of all anti-imperialist forces, of the peoples who wish to live freely and who want to master their national riches and their destiny and who want to develop freely, without any outside interference.

Under such conditions, it is more than ever necessary for the developing countries to resolve their disputes--which they have inherited from colonial and imperialist domination--only by negotiations. The strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries, the forceful assertion of their independence in their struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy will be of particular importance for achieving the new international economic order, a better and more just world in which each nation can develop freely, and will contribute to a great extent to the promotion of a policy of peace and international detente.

Question: These realities have been stressed also at the recent summit conference of the nonalined countries, which Romania attended as a guest. What, in your view, is the contribution the nonalined countries should make to counteracting and eliminating the imperialist and neocolonialist practices, to achieving equitable economic relations at an international level and to insuring the developing countries' rights to capitalize on their entire material and human potential according to their own interests?

Answer: As is known, the nonalined movement has asserted itself as an important force in surmounting the policy of military blocs, in the struggle for achieving democratic relations based on respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

The Havana conference of the nonalined countries forcefully asserted these principles. Under the current international circumstances one can state that the nonalined movement will be able to fulfill its important role by strengthening the solidarity and unity of all countries, irrespective of their social system.

The nonalined movement must, undoubtedly, determinedly advocate the rejection of any practices of the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and the policy of interference and oppression of other peoples. The nonalined movement must forcefully assert itself in the struggle for resolving problems with the participation of all states, for a new international economic order, for disarmament, and primarily for nuclear disarmament.

As far as it is concerned, Romania--which participates in the activity of the nonalined movement as a guest--believes that solidarity among these countries should be strengthened, as well as solidarity with other states which advocate independence and detente and peace.

Question: Under your leadership, Romania continues to play an important role in the world arena. Its fruitful relations with the Third World countries are developing and Romania is forcefully defending the policy of independence and sovereignty, of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. Mr President, what are the prospects for Romania's relations with these countries in the coming years? How does Romania understand the idea of strengthening these relations even more? Do you plan to visit other countries of the Third World in 1980?

Answer: Romania is acting to develop international relations with all states, irrespective of social system, in the belief that this is a requirement for achieving a democratic policy. In light of this, an important place is held by relations with the developing countries, relations which have progressed forcefully in all fields. We view our economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation with the developing countries in the light of the general struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for national independence and sovereignty. One can state that these principles have asserted themselves and are asserting themselves in international life to an ever greater extent.

As a socialist developing country, Romania is determined to continue to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries, both at a bilateral and multilateral level, by placing special stress on production-sharing to develop each state's national economy. At the same time, we want to strengthen solidarity and cooperation also in the field of the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and achieve a new international economic order.

Within this framework, we certainly attach great importance to the exchange of delegations, and we will, undoubtedly, continue to develop these exchanges of delegations at all levels, including the summit level.

Question: The peace and quiet of the African Continent are threatened by some sources of tension and crisis generated either by the policy of the racist regimes in southern Africa or by conflicts in northern Africa which have not yet been resolved in an equitable manner and in a manner acceptable to all sides concerned, or generated by the interests of other imperialist powers. In your view, what would be the consequences if this situation on the African Continent were to be perpetuated? How could Romania contribute to improving the situation?

Answer: Indeed, a number of problems have to be resolved in Africa, especially as concerns the complete elimination of the imperialist and colonialist domination. In this respect, we believe that everything possible should be done to rapidly stop national oppression and insure the complete independence of the peoples in Rhodesia and Namibia, and to eliminate the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

As far as it is concerned, Romania grants active support to the liberation movements in Rhodesia and Namibia, to the Patriotic Front and SWAPO in the belief that their struggle must be supported by all means so that independence can be achieved as soon as possible.

As far as other problems in North Africa are concerned, as well as problems in other areas in Africa, we believe that everything possible must be done to resolve them by negotiations alone. It is in the interests of the African countries to seek solutions by peaceful negotiations, to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation so as to focus their resources on the development of the national economy and on improving the well-being of their own peoples and strengthening their independence.

They must take into consideration that, when conflicts intensify, there is a danger of foreign interference which would actually facilitate a return to the former colonialists, in one form or another, and this would seriously harm the interests of the given nations and the cause of African independence and unity.

Question: Romania's concerns and those of the head of the Romanian state with seeking a solution to the Middle East conflict are known, and, within this framework, your efforts designed to contribute to resolving the Palestinian people's problems in keeping with their legitimate right to self-determination and independence. How do you view the solution of these states of affairs and on what basis, given the intransigence shown by Israel?

Answer: Romania has always favored a comprehensive solution through peaceful negotiations in the Middle East. Under the current circumstances, we believe that efforts must be intensified to achieve Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, to resolve the Palestinian people's problems on the basis of their right to self-determination, including their right to create an independent Palestinian state.

Within this framework, we believe that of great importance is the achievement of an international conference under UN aegis with the participation of all countries concerned, including the PLO and the two cochairmen of the Geneva conference.

Question: A latent tension exists in the relations between the great powers which influences the international climate in a negative manner. Do you believe that this tension could bring about a crisis? Do you believe that there is a danger for peace? If so, why? What is your opinion about the Chinese-American rapprochement? What initiatives does Romania have with a view to promoting peace and international security, in keeping with your political philosophy?

Answer: In international life we witness a deepening of the contradictions between various states and groups of states. These contradictions gain even more scope if we take into consideration the economic and energy crisis and the tendency toward redividing the spheres of influence. It is obvious that these contradictions and tendencies are the source of many states of tension and conflict--and they can aggravate the international situation, bring about military conflicts, including a world war. It is therefore necessary to intensify the solidarity and unity of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces and of all peoples to insure a new policy of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and a policy of resolving all problems by negotiations alone.

We believe that the development of relations of cooperation between various states with different social systems is a positive factor if this cooperation is achieved in the interests of the policy of detente, respect for other peoples' independence and to the benefit of peace. This is how we also view the improvement of relations between China and the United States, as well as the conclusion of the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States and other such negotiations at an international level. In our view, the relations of friendship and cooperation between one state and another are necessary and must be developed, provided that they are not directed against other states.

As far as it is concerned, Romania promotes a broad policy of cooperation with all states by certainly giving priority to relations with the socialist countries, the developing countries; however, our country also develops cooperation with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Under the current circumstances, Romania believes that everything must be done to stop the arms race, to achieve disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament and for a new international economic order, for a policy of national independence, detente and peace.

Question: Mr President, what is the significance of the 12th RCP Congress? Will this congress establish new directives and decisions in the light of the development of the international situation and of the role Romania is playing in this respect?

Answer: Indeed, the 12th RCP Congress will make an inventory of the activity of implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. I must mention that this inventory is positive, that we have achieved significant progress in the country's socioeconomic development; we have achieved an approximate 11 percent growth rate in the 1976-80 5-Year Plan. We have also recorded great progress in agriculture, science, culture and especially in improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

As far as the future is concerned, the 12th congress will approve the directives and program-directives on Romania's development in the new stage--1981-85--in all fields. In this respect, they are a logical continuation of the efforts aimed at implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. What will be accentuated is the qualitative aspect, the entire socioeconomic activity will be raised to a higher level, the scientific-technical revolution will assert itself, the forces of production will forcefully develop and the people's living standard will improve.

Thus the coming stage will mark, in fact, the transition to a new stage of socio-economic development and Romania will surpass the stage of a developing country.

As for international problems--as I have already mentioned--we believe that a forceful confrontation between diametrically opposed lines exists in international life. Romania is certainly determined to continue to act with all its strength in the direction of a policy of broad international cooperation in all fields and a policy of independence, detente and peace.

Despite all the complications in international life and despite the strong influence of the economic crisis, we optimistically view both Socialist Romania's development and the development of the progressive peoples and the struggle between the two tendencies. We are convinced that the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist policy, the policy of equality, independence and peace will assert itself to an increasingly greater extent, that the forces advocating such a policy are stronger and that through united action they will succeed in imposing such a trend on international life.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH FRG BEGINS SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU102117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/12/1979--The Seventh Session of the Joint Government Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technological Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany started in Bucharest, on December 10.

It analyzes the way of translation into life of the understandings reached during the summit Romanian-West German talks, the stage of fulfillment of the targets set by the previous session. Examined are also the possibilities of expanding and diversifying the cooperation in production, the bilateral cooperation and on third markets, the industrial and technical economic cooperation, as well as the possibilities of increasing the volume of trade exchange between Romania and Federal Germany.

The Romanian delegation is led by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, chairman for Romania of the commission, and the FRG delegation by Martin Gruner, parliamentary secretary of state, the Federal Ministry of Economics, chairman of the commission for Federal Germany.

The two delegations include representatives of Romanian foreign trade companies, of West German concerns and firms, advisers and experts.

PARTY-STATE OFFICIALS ATTEND SOVIET ENVOY'S RECEPTION

AU101351 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the working meeting held by the chairmen of the two sides in the Romanian-Soviet Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which is taking place in Bucharest, V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union to our country, gave a reception at the embassy in the afternoon of 6 December.

The reception was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the commission; Ministers Neculai Agachi and Mihail Florescu; Petre Preoteasa, first vice president and minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee; Cornel Pacoste, deputy minister of foreign affairs; leadership members of other ministries and members of the Romanian delegation participating in the meeting.

K.F. Katushev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side in the commission, delegation members and other officials were also present.

RCP'S GERE RECEIVES VISITING PRC DELEGATION

AU102119 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/12/1979--Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality of Romania, met on December 10 the delegation of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of the People's Republic of China, led by Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the council and chairman of the Committee for Nationalities' Affairs, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

The meeting was attended by Ernest Breitenstein, vice-chairman of the Council of Working People of German Nationality, as well as by representatives of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

The talk occasioned an outlining of the experience of the Councils of Working People of Magyar and German Nationality of Romania in the activity of applying the policy of the Romanian Communist Party as to the national question and the achievements scored by the Romanian state in ensuring and guaranteeing full equality of rights to all working people, irrespective of nationality.

PRC PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU101342 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy a delegation of the higher party school attached to the CCP Central Committee led by Comrade Feng Wenbing, prorector of that school, visited our country from 29 November to 6 December.

During its stay in our country, the Chinese delegation examined how the training and improvement of the Stefan Gheorghiu cadres and of intercounty party schools is being organized. The Chinese delegation visited industrial enterprises and educational and research institutes in Bucharest and Brasov.

The guests were received by Comrade Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, and by Comrade Ilie Radulescu, RCP Central Committee secretary. During the meetings, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed aspects of training party cadres under the current conditions of socioeconomic development and of continuously improving this activity in light of the documents adopted by the 12th RCP Congress. The sides reiterated their desire to expand cooperation between the two educational institutes at various levels. The Chinese delegation expressed thanks for the hospitality it enjoyed during the visit. It also had a fruitful exchange of experience on matters pertaining to party schooling.

POWER PLANT WORKERS AWARDED IN KISHINEV, USSR

AU110847 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] At a ceremony in Kishinev [Moldavian SSR, USSR], Gheorghe Badrus, Romania's ambassador to the USSR, presented Romanian orders and medals, which were awarded by Presidential Decree, to Soviet builders for their contribution in building and putting into operation the Stinca-Costesti hydropower station on the Prut River, in cooperation with Romanian builders.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST EDUCATION MEETING--The eighth session of leaders of state bodies for vocational-professional education of socialist countries opened in Bucharest on 4 December. The meeting is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, GDR, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Hungary, USSR and Vietnam. The meeting was opened by the head of the Romanian delegation, Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Dec 79 p 5 AU]

COOPERATION SUBCOMMITTEE WITH SOVIET UNION ENDS TALKS

LD101640 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 10 (TANJUG)--A session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Belgrade today. The session was held as part of the preparations for making a programme of long-term scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR (from (?1980) to 1985). The two countries' bilateral cooperation in these fields gives very good results. The new programme will enrich it with new forms and content.

The Soviet Union is one of Yugoslavia's most important foreign partners in this field. The subcommittee saw special possibilities for the further promotion of scientific-technical contacts in cooperation between the Yugoslav republics and provinces and the Soviet republics. Results of agricultural cooperation, which are very good, were specially discussed.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER

LD101616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of the interior of the Iraqi Republic, and had a long and friendly talk with him. In the conversation, in which Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, also took part, there was discussion on ways of promoting and expanding friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq in both bilateral and broader international spheres. It was noted with satisfaction that the cordial and friendly relations and cooperation between the two nonalined countries was developing successfully, that major results have been achieved in cooperation hitherto, and that there is a firm basis for the development and promotion of comprehensive cooperation in the interests of both sides.

It was also assessed that successful cooperation in the sphere of international relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq represents a significant contribution to the total development of relations between the two countries. Readiness was expressed by both sides for Yugoslavia and Iraq, as two nonalined and developing countries, to continue the closest possible cooperation in carrying out the aims and policy of the nonalined movement in the interests of peace and security in the world and the establishment of peace and security in the world and the establishment of equitable and comprehensive international cooperation.

TANJUG: LCY'S MIRKO POPOVIC MEETS WITH WILLY BRANDT

LD071426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt had a meeting last night with Mirko Popovic, head of the LCY delegation which is attending the regular Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) congress in West Berlin. During an open cordial conversation, Brandt and Popovic exchanged views and information of topical world questions and positively appraised contacts between the LCY and the SPD. Mirko Popovic conveyed to Willy Brandt greetings from LCY President Josip Broz Tito and the LCY leadership. The two sides also laid stress on the desire for the further development of relations between the FRG and Yugoslavia. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt returned President Tito's and the LCY's greetings, stressing his party's interest in the continuation of the very successful cooperation between the SPD and the LCY.

REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIL VISIT TO TUNISIA

4 December Dinner Toast

LD042310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2003 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tunis--Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira gave a formal dinner in Tunis this evening in honor of the president of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, and of the members of the Yugoslav delegation who are paying an official and friendly visit to Tunisia. During the dinner Nouira and Djuranovic exchanged toasts.

Thanking for the warm words addressed to the Yugoslav delegations and for expressions of high esteem towards President Tito and Yugoslavia, Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic in his toast pointed out the historic similarity between Yugoslavia and Tunisia in their struggle for freedom and independence and their resolve to march along their own paths. "In this respect without a doubt great merit attaches to President Tito and President Bourguiba who were not only organizers and leaders of our people in the struggle against the colonizers and foreign invaders, but also inspired an independent home and foreign policy for our countries. Also, with the leaders of other nonalined countries at the Belgrade conference in 1961 they formulated the basic principles and objectives of the policy of nonalinement and provided strong encouragement for the development of bilateral relations and cooperation based on equality, mutual respect and trust," Djuranovic said.

The Yugoslav premier then pointed out that the policy of nonalinement was a lasting orientation of Yugoslavia and Tunisia and that the movement had become an influential and irreplaceable international factor in the struggle to establish more equitable international relations, progress and peace in the world. "It was able to carry out this role thanks to the loyalty to the original principles and to its independent international position and nonbloc orientation," Djuranovic said. He added that all attempts to divide the nonalined countries and to aline them with bloc interests have not met with success. Having said that, of course, among the nonalined countries there exist certain differences, the Yugoslav premier noted that they were not and should not be an obstacle to action unity in the implementation of the basic objectives of the movement reasserted at the sixth summit.

Veselin Djuranovic also referred to the unfavorable development of the present-day international situation: Existing focal points of crisis are not being resolved; the arms race and bloc rivalry to extend spheres of influence go on; the international economic system is in a crisis enhanced by an acute energy problem which particularly affects the developing countries. "All this requires the nonalined countries to act even more decisively on the basis of the decisions of the sixth summit conference so that this unfavorable development in international relations can be arrested with the extension of detente to all the parts of the world and to international relations as a whole."

The Yugoslav premier then reiterated the Yugoslav stands on the situation in the Middle East and stressed that Yugoslavia had always believed that the solidarity of Arab countries was a vital element and precondition for attaining a comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis. "We consider it to be very significant that this solidarity, established on the principles of the decisions of the Baghdad summit, has been reaffirmed at the Arab countries' summit held recently in your country, to which President Bourguiba and your country have made a great contribution," Djuranovic said.

Veselin Djuranovic referred to other focal points of crises in the world. He expressed his concern over the situation created in connection with the Western Sahara and expressed his sincere desire that this problem might be resolved through talks by all interested parties, so that the conditions can be established for the development of good relations and cooperation in this area, bearing in mind the well-known UN and OAU decisions.

We are also concerned about the situation in Southeast Asia where an attempt is made with military intervention to impose a model of an internal [as received] social development, the president of the Federal Executive Council said, adding the Yugoslavia considered this practice to be very dangerous to peace and to the security of the peoples, not only in that area but in the world in general.

In conclusion Djuranovic stressed the Mediterranean component of European security, in which both Tunisia and Yugoslavia are interested, and said that together with other Mediterranean countries Yugoslavia will advocate the idea that the forthcoming Madrid review meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should pay full attention to it.

Having expressed the desire that close cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tunisia should continue in the solution of all other international questions, both in the framework of the nonalined movement and in other international forums, Veselin Djuranovic spoke in conclusion about bilateral relations between the two countries, which he assessed as good. However, he remarked that all the opportunities for an even more comprehensive cooperation had not been exhausted, and that this will be a subject matter during the present talks between the two delegations.

Nouira Dinner Address

LD042312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tunis, Dec 4 (TANJUG)--"We have succeeded in building fraternal and active relations of cooperation between Tunisia and Yugoslavia, and they have been confirmed in our relations", said Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira at a dinner given in his honor here this evening by President of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic.

In the Tunisian prime minister's assessment, the two countries have the same concepts when it comes to independence, sovereignty and the right to free choice of their development and their foreign policy.

Tunisia and Yugoslavia express their such concepts through the policy of nonalignment which, in Nouira's words, is the only one to make it possible for young nations to resist the policies of blocs, attempts at hegemonism and dangers of miliary and ideological conflict.

Since we were led by the wish not to become subjected to the blocs, we the nonaligned have become a factor of balance and peace, the Tunisian prime minister said. Nonalignment has contributed to the process of detente, encouraged and raised the problems of disarmament, and eased tensions in the world.

Referring to Africa's problems, Nouira said in his toast that colonialism has not yet been overcome in Africa.

As to the Middle East problems, he said that the cause of the present conflicts in that region lies in the unjust division of Palestine. Tunis thinks, Nouira stressed, that a solution for this crisis can be found in respect for the international rule of law. Therefore, he came out in favor of the Palestinians being granted the right to self-determination and to creating their own state.

An agreement with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Nouira said, can ensure a valid and lasting solution.

The Tunisian prime minister spoke in favour of a more equitable world economic order and a continuation of the dialogue between the developed and developing countries in a better atmosphere. He insisted on the strengthening of solidarity among the non-aligned in reaching their aims in the economic sphere.

In conclusion, Prime Minister Nouira pointed out the favourable prospects for strengthening bilateral relations between Tunisia and Yugoslavia, to which Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic's visit will also contribute.

TAP Report on Djuranovic Interview

LD061542 Tunis TAP in English 1410 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, Dec 6 (TAP)--"Politics and the non-aligned movement are at present going through probably the most outstanding stage of the assertion of their international influence. Otherwise how could one understand why politics and non-alignment as well as the interest they arouse are continuously spreading in the whole world, and in all the continents".

In an interview published Thursday by the P.S.D. daily L'ACTION, Mr Veselin Djuranovic, Yugoslavia's premier said that "no international factor is trying any more to ignore politics and the non-aligned movement for everyone realizes very well the important, immediate and concrete influence of non-aligned countries as regards a number of key issues in international relations.

After reviewing the successes achieved by the movement, Djuranovic said that non-alignment is a basic factor of peace and stability in the world, pointing out that this policy shows perhaps in the best way the principles of the U.N. Charter.

Speaking about the Yugoslav stand vis-a-vis the Camp David accords and the affair of Cisjordan and Gaza autonomy, Mr Veselin Djuranovic said that the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East prove that these partial accords could not secure a valid basis allowing to come out with a global settlement to the Middle East crisis and to install a just and lasting peace in this area because, he stressed, "such accords do not take into account the fundamental question of the crisis which is the Palestinian question".

The Yugoslav premier reiterated his country's stand which is characterized by a firm support to Arab countries and to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Dealing with the Tunisian-Yugoslav relations, Mr Djuranovic said they are excellent, adding they have known since already more than two decades, a positive growth and are a recent example of a constructive co-operation and of the understanding characterizing the non-aligned movement.

End of Talks

LD061634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tunis--With another meeting between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Hedi Nouira, Tunisian prime minister, and with plenary talks this morning, the working part of the 3-day official visit to Tunis of the Yugoslav delegation has been completed. This afternoon, an official communique on the Yugoslav-Tunisian talks is expected; these talks, in the opinion of both delegations, reflected the identity or similarity of standpoints of both countries on the most important bilateral and international questions in which there is mutual interest.

Today's talks between the two premiers and their associates, which were held in the governmental palace in Tunis, were devoted to a summing up of the results of the separate talks conducted by Boris Snuderl, member of the FEC, and Tunisian Minister Slaheddine Ben Mbarek; and Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Tayeb Sahbani, general secretary in the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was commonly assessed that the results of the visit are very fruitful and constructive and make an important contribution to the further development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries. It was agreed, it is reported, that bilateral cooperation is strengthening in all spheres, particularly in the economic sphere, and agreement was reached that there should be a further promotion of the beneficial practice of contacts and exchanges of opinions as often as possible between representatives of the two countries in order that Tunisian-Yugoslav relations should be enriched with new content and in order that the coordination of activities on the international level should be made closer.

Tunisia and Yugoslavia, as nonalined countries, expressed on this occasion, too, their readiness to contribute within their ability to the more consistent implementation of the decisions of the sixth nonalined summit. At the same time, it was agreed that cooperation between the two countries should be strengthened in their activities to achieve the all-round realization of the Helsinki decisions on European security and cooperation, particularly in the efforts to stress the Mediterranean dimension of European security, since both Yugoslavia and Tunisia advocate that the Mediterranean should be a zone of peace and stability and an inseparable part of European security as a whole. With this aim Yugoslavia and Tunisia will intensify their mutual consultations in order that they can contribute to the success of the forthcoming Madrid meeting on this question, together with other nonalined and neutral countries of the old continent.

Both delegations stated with particular satisfaction the cordiality and sincerity which characterized the 3 days of Yugoslav and Tunisian talks which, it was assessed, represent the best guarantee for new stimuli to be given to cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. This common conclusion, it is stressed, reflects in the best possible way the historic link between the two countries characterized both by their membership of the nonalined movement and by the sincere friendship and mutual trust linking Presidents Tito and Bourguiba, the founders of nonalined policy, and their people.

Hedi Nouira, Tunisian prime minister, accepted with pleasure Veselin Djuranovic's invitation to visit Yugoslavia.

After the end of the talks, the Yugoslav delegation members were guests at a luncheon held in their honor by Sadok Mokadden, speaker of the Tunisian National Assembly.

Visit Communique

LD062155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Communique issued at the end of the 3-day visit to Tunisia by an official Yugoslav delegation led by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, with the Tunisian Government and Prime Minister Hedi Nouira]

[Text] Tunis--At the invitation of Hedi Nouira, prime minister of the Government of the Tunisian Republic, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, paid an official visit to Tunisia from 4 to 6 December, 1979. During his stay, the president of the Federal Executive Council was received by President Habib Bourguiba, to whom he had conveyed a message from the president of SFRY, Josip Broz Tito. The talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and their associates were held in an atmosphere of friendship, sincerity and mutual understanding. A wide identity of views was noted on all issues on the agenda of the talks. The president of the Federal Executive Council and the Tunisian prime minister examined the state of Yugoslav-Tunisian relations and discussed international issues of mutual interest. The members of the Yugoslav delegation, which accompanied the president of the Federal Executive Council, also held separate talks with corresponding members of the Tunisian Government.

The two sides expressed joint readiness to develop traditional relations of friendship and the Tunisian-Yugoslav cooperation, which were established by Presidents Tito and Bourguiba. They also agreed to intensify periodic consultations between the representatives of the two countries at all levels.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the existing development of mutually beneficial cooperation between Tunisia and Yugoslavia in the fields of culture, science, technology and information. Special attention was paid to the cooperation in the field of information on bilateral as well as multilateral planes. Both sides agreed to increase commercial and economic cooperation which exists between the two countries, especially through the promotion of trade exchange and cooperation in the field of investments.

Discussing international issues, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the Tunisian prime minister highly assessed the effacious role which the nonalined movement plays in the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, apartheid and all forms of interference and foreign domination, and for the establishment of true and universal detente with the purpose of consolidating peace and international security, for equal rights and for freedom, independence and social and economic progress.

The two sides, member-founders of the movement of the nonalined, while reaffirming their adherence and loyalty to the authentic principles of nonalinement, point out the need for all members of the family of the nonalined to abide by these principles and to work to strengthen their unity and solidarity. They expressed pleasure at being able to note that the movement had become a very important factor in international relations, thanks above all to their independent, nonbloc position.

In this respect, they expressed concern about the intensification of certain disputes and clashes between the nonalined countries, because this threatens their independence and free development. The two delegations emphasized the need to solve disputes by peaceful means, without outside intervention or application of force.

They noted with satisfaction the increasingly important role of the nonalined movement in the struggle to establish a new system of international political and economic relations, as well as the positive actions undertaken to this end in the United Nations and within the Group of 77 of the developing countries.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between the nonalined and other developing countries within the action program for economic cooperation adopted at the Colombo and Havana summits. They consider this to be exceptionally useful and that a still wider mutual cooperation between the developing countries could be established.

The president of the Federal Executive Council and the Tunisian prime minister noted with concern that trade, financial and monetary talks between the developing countries and the industrially developed countries had not made considerable progress. They consider that for the success of these talks it is necessary to insure political readiness and a global approach to all international economic problems.

In this connection, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the Tunisian prime minister pointed out the need to carry out a new redistribution of world industrial production in order to facilitate the social and economic development of the developing countries. They expressed concern about the tendencies to increase protectionism which especially affects these countries and issued an appeal to stop such trends as soon as possible.

The president of the Federal Executive Council and Prime Minister Nouira paid special attention to the Middle East. They expressed deep concern about the constantly increasing tension which exists in this region as a result of the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel. The two sides reaffirmed their firm support to the Palestinian people and its only legitimate representative, the PLO.

The two sides emphasize that the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East is essentially tied to the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and creation of its own state, as well as to the withdrawal of Israel from Jerusalem and all occupied Arab territories.

The two sides emphasized that any agreement which excludes the Palestinians and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, could not satisfy a true and global solution of the Middle East problem. They expressed support for the decisions of the Arab summit in Tunis in November 1979.

Discussing the situation in the Mediterranean region, the two sides expressed readiness to make joint efforts to develop relations and cooperation between the Mediterranean countries, so that this region might become a zone of peace and stability. Taking into account the efforts aimed at insuring security and cooperation in Europe in the spirit of principles and aims of the Helsinki Final Act, the two sides emphasized their deep conviction that security and cooperation in Europe were inseparably linked with security and cooperation in the Mediterranean countries. This should enable them to participate in the next meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid in an efficacious manner. They also consider useful the contribution made by the PLO to these meetings because the status attributed to it by the United Nations gives it legitimate right to be heard.

Examining the recent events in southern Africa, the president of the Federal Executive Council and the Tunisian prime minister emphasized the resolute support of their countries for the liberation movements of this region which struggle to end the process of colonization and to insure the true independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia--that is, against the system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. In this connection, they firmly condemned the military and other aggressive acts carried out by racist regimes against the "front line" countries in order to exert pressure and to impose solutions on the course of the talks which the interested parties are holding at the London conference on Zimbabwe and at negotiations on Namibia. The two sides reaffirm their support to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and to SWAPO in Namibia.

The two sides expressed concern because of the situation in Southeast Asia which may have dangerous consequences not only for the region but also for world peace. They reaffirmed their conviction that talks represent the best means of solving problems between the forces in this part of the world, and that all states must have the right to freely decide on their sociopolitical system and on their commitments in international relations.

The two delegations are convinced that the cessation of the arms race and the reduction of military expenditure represent the basic conditions for insuring peace and security in the world.

They agreed to strive for the adoption of real measures which envisage complete disarmament under efficacious international control, in keeping with the decisions of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament and the summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana.

The two sides express their support to all measures which aim at concluding a world agreement on the nonuse of force in international relations and pointed out the need to solve international disputes by peaceful means. The two delegations expressed themselves in favor of strictly respecting the principles of inviolability of borders and territorial integrity of every state.

The two sides highly appreciate the role of the United Nations as an important international organ for the consolidation and safeguarding of world peace and international security and for the promotion of close cooperation between states with different social systems and varied mutual cooperation. They reaffirm their respect for the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and urge that it should stil more efficaciously contribute to the struggle for the elimination of racist regimes and remnants of colonialism.

The talks between the two delegations were held in a friendly atmosphere full of understanding and mutual confidence.

The president of the Federal Executive Council and the Tunisian prime minister expressed satisfaction with the results achieved during this visit, which they consider an important contribution to the development of relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Tunisia. The president of the Federal Executive Council expressed to his host great gratitude for hospitality and friendly welcome attributed to him. He invited Prime Minister Nouira to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, while the date of the visit will be determined later.

Djuranovic Return Statement

LD062300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Yugoslav delegation led by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, which was on a 3-day official and friendly visit to Tunisia, returned to Belgrade tonight.

At Surcin Airport President Djuranovic and members of the delegation were welcomed by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ivica Cacic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council; Marko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and several other officials of the Federal Executive Council.

The arrival was also attended by the charge d'affaires of the Tunisian Embassy in Belgrade, Bechir Geullouz.

On his arrival at Surcin Airport President Djuranovic made the following statement:

As usual on such occasions, Djuranovic said, during the visit we carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on the state of bilateral relations between our countries, as well as on some most important international questions.

I wish to recall that we already have traditionally good relations with Tunisia. However, in recent times there have not been more frequent contacts at prime ministers' level. It is 5 years since the first meeting, so that this was also an opportunity to grasp thoroughly the state of our bilateral relations and also to exchange views on many international questions.

We mutually assessed that relations between our two countries are very good but that the level of economic cooperation has not attained the level achieved in political relations and, although it has especially improved this year, we are not satisfied with it. The limiting factor lies in the fact that we are not able at the present time to import more goods from Tunisia, and this is the condition for increased exports to this friendly country. We have a surplus in trade with Tunisia. Possibilities exist and we will have to persist in their realization.

As regards international questions, we spoke mostly about the latest developments in the Middle East, this above all because a few days ago the Arab summit ended in Tunis, where a high level of agreement was reached on a series of important questions which are at present of great interest in the Middle East.

I wish to recall that on the occasion of my audience with President of the Tunisian Republic Habib Bourguiba, to whom I conveyed greetings from President Tito, I also conveyed a message from our president to President Bourguiba which referred to the state of international relations and topical international questions, as well as to the state of our bilateral relations. President Bourguiba agrees very much with the assessments of our bilateral cooperation. He also spoke with great respect about our president, recalling the meetings he had with him. Bourguiba emphasized the great role played by President Tito in the struggle for the preservation of the original principles of the policy of nonalinement.

Taking the visit as a whole, I think that we can be pleased with the results. I would like to emphasize that we were surrounded in Tunisia by an exceptional atmosphere of friendship and sincerity during the talks. Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira really did everything necessary to enable us to carry out this visit successfully.

Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Branko Novakovic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, who were members of the Yugoslav delegation, also returned with President Djuranovic.

TITO PRAISES JOURNALISTS ON COVERAGE OF NONALINED SUMMIT

LD081148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Karadjordjevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in Karadjordjevo Yugoslav press, TANJUG, and radio and television reporters who covered the work of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries.

On behalf of the information media representatives, President Tito was greeted by Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information, who thanked the president of the republic for the audience.

President Tito then addressed the journalists: I must apologize to you because of the fact that so much time has passed before I was able to receive you. However, you saw for yourself that this was not possible in Havana, because we were in a hurry to leave in order to avoid being caught there by the storm which was raging there at the time.

I wish to say that you did much and that you kept people well informed about that significant conference. Our people, perhaps more than ever before, watched television, listened to the radio and followed the press and were constantly kept informed about what was taking place in Havana. In brief, you did an excellent job and the task was not an easy one, either yours or ours.

President Tito then stressed: The principles of nonalinement were preserved and affirmed still further thanks to consistence and persistence, which is very good. This was due to the fact that we were aware that we should guard and strengthen what had already been achieved, above all unity, so that we could continue to strengthen the prestige and role of nonalined countries in the world.

The president of the republic stressed that the nonalined states face numerous tasks in international relations, especially economic ones, recalling that this was also raised at the UN General Assembly session at which President Castro also spoke.

This also demands from you, President Tito continued, that you continue to follow carefully and report objectively on the nonalined countries' activities and on all developments in the world. We will continue to guard the original principles of nonalinement consistently and contribute to the further development of nonalinement in a positive direction because there are still many peoples and countries which would like to join the nonalined. The ceaseless democratization of the movement is most closely linked with this.

President Tito once more thanked the journalists for their efforts to keep the public informed as fully as possible about the work of the sixth summit.

President Tito then had a long cordial conversation with the journalists, in which Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part. The audience was also attended by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. Also present were Berislav Badurina, Ignac Golob, Mirko Marinovic, Mirko Kalezic, Blazo Mandid, Sime Kronja, and others.

The conversation dealt with the reporting from the sixth summit, cooperation between the nonalined countries' information media, and the tasks and role of journalism in the present stage of development of our socialist self-managing system.

President Tito spoke about the further activities and the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement and the decisions of the sixth summit. The president then spoke extensively about our further internal development and especially about the ways to overcome economic problems and carry out the policy of stabilization. In this connection the president of the republic asked journalists to write considerably more and with a greater degree of involvement about all the topical questions of our socio-economic development and make their own contribution to the realistic explanation of problems and to finding the best solutions.

MAGLAJLIJA 'CRITICAL' OF BOSNIA SELF-MANAGING PRACTICES

LD110210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--With the adoption of the program foundations for sociopolitical activity concerned with the promotion of the organization, collective work and responsibility in the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and the amendments and supplements to the statute of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP, today's session of the Republican Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP began in practice the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work in Bosnia-Hercegovina's Socialist Alliance.

In his introductory speech, Seid Maglajlija, president of the Republican Conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP, said that the debates on the promotion of collective work and responsibility in the majority of SAWP organizations had encompassed a large number of concrete issues on how to involve the citizens in the branches, local organizations, sections, social organizations or citizens' associations, as well as in the other organs of the local community, beginning from the workers' assemblies to various organs and forms of self-management in the environment in which they live. In this activity questions relating to the real influence of the working people and citizens in the decision-making process on issues, the solution of which interests them directly, that is, issues dealing with the way in which the working people and citizens implement their rights to manage labor and the results of labor on social affairs, were discussed in a critical manner. The interest of the working people and citizens in participating in the political life of their environment--not informally but in a way in which they would deal with all issues in an active manner--has been manifested in a powerful manner. The readiness of the working people and citizens for the consolidation of the all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the active opposition to all antisocialist and antiself-managing forces and phenomena was confirmed.

Speaking critically about the practice so far, Maglajlija said that in individual cases significant decisions were being adopted either by bypassing the institutions of the system or by passing only formally through the self-managing procedure. The practice points out in particular the need, when we assess the work of the system's individual institutions, to proceed above all from our attitude to them. This attitude cannot and must not be reduced to a mere formal discussion and acceptance of annual reports on their work. Instead, there must be a broader and continuous sociopolitical influence on their work.

In adopting the decision on the election, the number of members and the mandate of the new presidium, the Republican Conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP today empowered the presidium to carry out consultations for the election of the new presidium by the middle of next January.

Instead of the present 68 members, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP will in the future have 29 members who will be elected for a 4-year mandate. The president of the SAWP Republican Conference will be elected for 1 year and the secretary of the presidium for 2. There will be no vice presidents in the republican conference in the future.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES YUGOSLAV RED CROSS DELEGATION

LD101815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received a delegation of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Red Cross. Apart from Dr Bozidar Raspopovic, president, Stefica Spiljak, vice president, and Osman Zubovic, general secretary, representatives of this organization from all the socialist republics and autonomous provinces were also present in the delegation.

The representatives of this most popular social and humanitarian organization thanked General Ljubicic for his patronage of all the 10 reviews held so far and for the help which the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] extends to the Red Cross. They also congratulated him on the coming YPA holiday, Army Day. At the same time, they thanked General Ljubicic for the cooperation and help which has lasted many years and for the film "The Red Cross in All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection."

Thanking them for the greetings and tributes, General Ljubicic emphasized the popular and humanitarian character of our army, which assumes broad cooperation with all social organizations, including the Red Cross. He emphasized the great role which the Red Cross has in the system of all-people's defense as a significant part of our society's overall strength and capability for action.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR--In Belgrade yesterday, Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, held closing talks with Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. They noted that Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the field of machine-building was developing successfully and that there existed mutual interest and realistic possibilities for its further development in the next period. Special attention was paid to cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear and electric power-plants which are being built in the USSR. In that connection, it was agreed that within the framework of the Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation program for 1980-1985, cooperation in that field should be especially programmed. Invan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, has also had talks with Novikov. It was noted that commodity exchange between Yugoslavia--and within that framework the Socialist Republic of Serbia--and the USSR was developing well, but that realistic opportunities exist for increasing it in the next medium-term period. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Nov 79 p 6 AU]